

FOUR CUSTOMERS OF KING TESTIFY ABOUT PAYMENTS

Examination Brings Out the Facts Relative to Money Sent and Delivery or Non-Delivery of Certificates.

LETTERS IN COURT

Broker's Attorney Asks Some Questions With the Intention to Show That No Complaints Were Made.

The case of Cardenio F. King, charged with larceny, in the superior criminal court, before Judge Schofield today, resolved itself this afternoon into an attempt by the prosecution to show by the testimony of customers whose money it is alleged King secured, that King had no intention of delivering their stock.

Morning Witnesses.
Ernest E. Forbes, Edward Essem and Herbert W. Carr were on the stand in the morning. The first testified he received no stock certificates and the second said he received a certificate on one order for stock.

Mr. Carr stated he ordered four shares of American Woolen, common, enclosing \$82.50, and two shares of American Smelting, enclosing \$138.

Witness Is Uncertain.

Attorney Parker—"Was your letter of Feb. 21 to sell stock addressed to King or the trustees?"

"I am not certain."
"Was there any correspondence between you and King before the following summer?"

"I don't think so."
A letter from witness to King in July stated that he was King's creditor for \$520. This was a reply to a request from King.

Exhibits showing that witness had received his sugar and woolen stock were put in.

Attorney Dwyer—"Were you summoned in this case?"

"Yes, sir."
"Did you call on the defendant after receiving the summons?"

"I did, once."
Interview at Office.

"How long did the interview last?"

"Perhaps 25 minutes."
"Did you ever make any complaint?"

"I wrote Mr. McGarr."
Attorney Dwyer—"Did you presume at the time that the stock was bought?"

"I suppose so."
Attorney Parker—"It was not your letter to Inspector McGarr in answer to inquiries?"

Witness Not Positive.

"I can't swear to that."
"Were you acquainted with Mr. McGarr?"

"No, sir."
Fred H. Lewis took the stand, Attorney Dwyer examining.

"I was attracted to Mr. King by the Boston papers."
"What were your transactions with Mr. King?"

"I wrote to him inquiring about stock, wishing his advice on investments."
Orders by Telegraph.

"King replied to me. I telegraphed him to buy 10 shares American Sugar common, if below par. Three hours later I received a telegram, saying shares were bought at 98 1/2. I wrote enclosing check for \$1000. I got a letter and receipt in reply."

Letter as exhibit.
"I next ordered 10 shares New York Central."

"Before that did you not receive a letter from him?"

"Yes, sir" (after witness' attention was called to it).

"Did you get the over-payment stated in?"

"No, sir."
Made Payment by Check.

"I sent check in payment of my New York Central. I was notified check was short. I sent a five dollar bill which with the overpayment on the sugar would make up the amount."

"I next asked him to buy American Woolen common around 20. I received a letter in reply."

The letter, exhibited, showed stock was bought at 20 1/2.

Sent Other Orders.

"I next ordered 10 shares American Smelting, and 10 shares Amalgamated copper."

"I sent a letter enclosing check."

The exhibits showed the amount sent was \$1230.

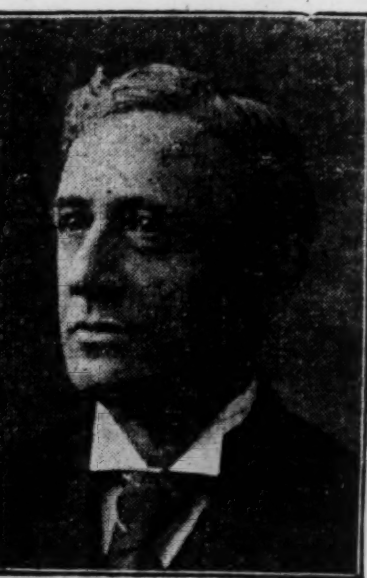
Court adjourned at 2 o'clock.

TEACHER QUIT IN CAMBRIDGE

After 27 years' continuous service as a teacher in the schools of the city of Cambridge, Thomas W. Davis, principal of the Harvard grammar school, has resigned, asking that the resignation take effect the last of this month, when his term of leave of absence expires.

Mr. Davis was recently elected grand recording secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts.

JUDGE SITTING AT KING TRIAL



JUDGE WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

M'CULLOUGH GOES BEFORE A JUDGE

Leo F. McCullough, president of the Boston common council, who went to police headquarters late Thursday and gave himself up, and later presided at the regular meeting of the council, was before Judge Fessenden in the superior criminal court today on two indictments.

The first accused him jointly with James F. Cassidy, a lawyer, of conspiracy to defraud the city of Boston; the other charged him with perjury. He was held in \$1000 bonds on the first charge and \$2000 on the second.

McCullough did not plead formally to either indictment, as he desired opportunity to file such motions or pleas as he might deem necessary to attack the validity of the indictments.

The common council appropriated \$200 for a set of Massachusetts reports. McCullough, it is alleged, has said that he bought a set from James F. Cassidy. Cassidy denies this. The city paid a bill of \$200 apparently for such books, which bill is alleged to have been false and approved by McCullough while knowing that it was false. These allegations were made originally by the finance commission in a recent report to Mayor George A. Hibbard.

WAYS AND MEANS WILL HEAR COREY

WASHINGTON—William Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is scheduled to appear before the ways and means committee of the House to testify as to the cost of steel production in the United States, as is E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the same corporation. Probably both will testify today. E. H. Jones of Boston, a shoe manufacturer, who has appeared before voluntarily, will be subpoenaed.

George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, N. Y., representing the macaroni makers of the United States, favored maintaining or raising the present tariff of 1 1/2 cents a pound. The national output of macaroni he gave as 50,000,000 pounds annually and the importations 97,000,000 pounds. The increase of importation in five years he said had been 565 per cent.

Charles P. Searle of Boston advocated reducing the machinery tariff from 45 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent.

If this paper is of news value upon the Pacific coast may it not also interest your neighbors? Your copy handed to a non-subscribing friend when you have finished reading may encourage him to demand The Monitor for his daily reading.



CALIFORNIA CANNERIES CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. U.S.A. Dec. 11, 1908.

Editor Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the splendid newspaper you are turning out in the "Monitor." I must admit that I could not at first quite understand how a daily newspaper, reaching us here approximately five days after its issue, could furnish news to us, but I am finding in it information important to business interests, more, in fact, than I do in our regular daily papers.

For instance, in your issue of December 5th, you have a matter of considerable interest from Washington regarding the amendments suggested to the Interstate Commerce Act. Also a statement at length of the information disclosed by the investigation at San Antonio by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane. I am surprised that our regular press did not publish anything of this kind, and I do not know where it was prevented from inspired sources or not, but your article is of great value to the business interests of this City and State, coming, as it does, at a time when we are considering the necessity of amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act to make the laws more effective.

As Chairman of the Freight Committee of the California Traffic Association, I want to say that our executive committee appreciates the information we have received from your paper, and we have already started to act upon it. A meeting is called for this afternoon, and we are requesting all the commercial bodies of our City and State to earnestly urge our representatives in Congress to further the interests of the Association to the Hepburn act entailing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Aside from this particular matter, in each issue of your paper I find contents much more of interest to us than was not published in our regular daily papers. In addition to this your editorials are of such a nature that they cannot help being of great value to a business, financial and moral standpoint.

Yours sincerely,

Walter J. J. J.
President California Canneries Co.

BIG SNOWSTORM EAST AND WEST

Tail-End of the Blizzard in Wyoming Valley Reaches Boston Today, But Forecast Says Fair Weather.

The snow storm from the lake region and the Central West reached Boston this morning and light snow began to fall soon after daybreak. The weather forecaster predicted that the local storm would turn to rain by nightfall, and be fair by Saturday morning.

Rain and snow are reported all the way from Colorado to Boston and from the Wyoming valley the report comes that a snowstorm of blizzard proportions is raging there.

Snowslides in West.
In the Northwest the snowfall thus far for the season has been heavier than usual. Snowslides are reported at mining camps in Colorado, and the sleighing in that state is of a character seldom before known there.

Big Storm Raging in West.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Snow which began falling here at noon Thursday has assumed blizzard proportions throughout the Wyoming Valley. The snow is drifting and street car traffic is seriously affected.

Snowslide at Durango, Col.
CHICAGO — The telegraph companies report rain and fog generally from Colorado to Philadelphia and from St. Paul to Louisville, with snow at various points. The storm reaches north into the copper country of Michigan.

A despatch from Durango, Col., says that a snowslide at the Tom Moore mine, at Eureka, destroyed the large mine boarding-house. It is reported that slides have also damaged property at Chattanooga and Howardsville. There are many slides running in the San Juan country, and until the storm which is now raging has passed the extent of the damage will not be known.

Railroad traffic in Colorado is completely blocked and there is a fuel shortage in Silverton.

East Colorado Snowbound.

FT. MORGAN, Col. — The heaviest snow and the one of longest duration known to eastern Colorado is now on the ground. Such sleighing as now exists has seldom been known here.

On account of heavy snow antelope have been seen about farmers' hay stacks and the game warden has undertaken in places to put hay where the antelope could feed.

HILARIUS ARRIVES IN SUMMER TOGS

The Houston line steamer Hilarius, Capt. R. N. Marshall, from the river Plate, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Santa Lucia, came up the harbor about 10 o'clock this morning and berthed at the National docks, East Boston.

She brought a large cargo of hides, wool and quebracho.

On the way up she touched at San Juan, Porto Rico, and Havana, Cuba, to unload consignments of South American beef. After unloading her freight for this port, the Hilarius will proceed to New York, where the rest of her cargo is consigned.

Captain Marshall reports having had fine weather during the whole voyage, up to the time the steamer struck the snowstorm inside the harbor this morning. The officers say they were wearing white summer clothes until two days ago.

FOREIGN STUDENT ENROLMENT BIG AT HARVARD NOW

Germany and France Represented by Several University men in the Graduate Departments.

PRINCE A FRESHMAN

A large increase in the number of foreign students registered at Harvard is noticeable this year, especially in the graduate departments. The exchange of professors with Germany and Prof. George P. Baker's work in Paris last year have done much to attract them. England, France, Germany and Italy are well represented.

Of the 150 foreigners in the university about 75 are in the various graduate schools; 42 are in the graduate school of arts and sciences. Two are Chinamen and one student from New Zealand is in the first-year class of the law school.

Prominent among the large group of foreign students are the German students attracted to Harvard by the courses offered by Professors Richards, Pierce, Royce, Baker, Kittredge and Perry.

Ewald Eisehardt, who received his Ph. D. from the University of Freiburg, is now studying comparative literature under Professors Kittredge and Bliss Perry. Erich Kliner, Doktor Ingenieur von Technische Hochschule, comes from Breslau to study chemistry under Professor Richards. M. L. Masius, who received his Ph. D. from Leipzig last June, is studying electricity and magnetism under Professor Pierce.

Professor Baker's English 47, a course on the technique of the drama, contains this year several students from France. Maurice Chelli, the Cercle Francais fellow this year, who was a professor in the University of Paris, and Eugene Henri Vigier, from the University of Paris, both came over for this course. The latter, however, has recently taken a position as French lecturer at Columbia.

India has an able representative in Rajaji Raghunath Shirogankar, a graduate of the University of Bombay, and an officer in the suite of the Gaekwar of Baroda. He is studying the science of government under Professor Munroe.

The young Prince of Baroda is a freshman in the college. He prepared in English and at the Mann School in New York.

The Gaekwar, the reigning prince of the province of Baroda, visited America a few years ago, and was entertained at Harvard by President Eliot. He was so pleased with the university that he resolved to send his son there instead of to Oxford, as he had originally planned. Both the prince and the officer are pleased with their experiences at Harvard.

CASTRO ANGERED OVER WAR TALK

BERLIN — President Castro suspects Acting-President Gomez of Venezuela of treachery. Today's news of the situation in Venezuela angered him and he charged that affairs are being run with a loose hand during his absence. He has shut himself up in his apartments and refuses to see interviewers.

The only stranger admitted to his apartments was another representative of the German foreign office, who had a private audience of two hours. Castro is reported as still seeking Germany's diplomatic support and is known to be in secret negotiation with German financiers for the floating of a big loan.

The fact that the threatened revolution at home jeopardizes the success of this loan roused Castro. German diplomats agree that Castro realizes that his day of rule is over and it is not believed that he will return to Venezuela until the present trouble has blown over and a new government firmly established.

DUTCH CAPTURE THIRD SHIP?

THE HAGUE—The Dutch fleet has captured a third Venezuelan ship, according to an unconfirmed report that reached here today. No details have been received, nor has the war office been officially notified.

The foreign office has received its first intimation that Venezuela had declared a state of war, and while it would give out no official statement, several diplomats said the declaration would be of little effect, as Venezuela had already been in practically a state of war.

"It doesn't alter the situation," said a member of the foreign office. "We don't propose to invade Venezuela and Venezuela has not a single vessel in which her soldiers would dare venture to sea, so we cannot see where the declaration of war amounts to anything."

"We shall go ahead with the blockade, confident that this will bring about Castro's overthrow."

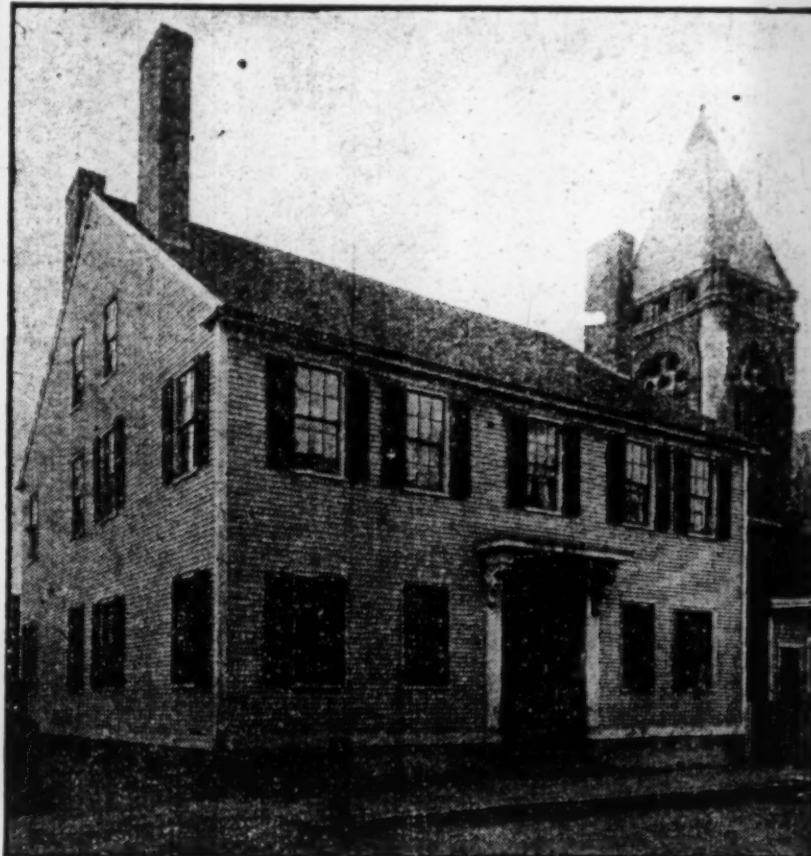
U. S. Sees No Fear of War.

WASHINGTON—Venezuela's declaration of war against Holland is generally interpreted by officials to have been put out more for home than foreign consumption.

No one here believes that Venezuela has any serious intention of waging war against Holland.

Holland has in Venezuelan waters a sufficient naval force to prevent any expedition from Venezuela.

Birthplace of a Famous Artist



WHISTLER HOUSE AT LOWELL, MASS.

View of the birthplace of James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the famous painter, which is dedicated as headquarters of the Lowell Art Association.

LOWELL, Mass.—Whistler House, the new home of the Lowell Art Association, and in which James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the great artist, was born, is being dedicated today. The exercises take place between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon and will be of a simple character.

Governor Willard will make a dedicatory address; the Rev. C. T. Billings, vice-president of the association, will speak of the aims in acquiring the house and also read a paper on Whistler written by Joseph Pennell, Whistler's biographer.

Built in Early Twenties.

The Whistler house was built in the early twenties and was occupied by Whistler's father, George Washington Whistler, who was the engineer for the locks and canals. James Abbott McNeil Whistler was born in the house Nov. 9, 1834, and as the records show was christened at St. Anne's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Edson. When he was three

years old his father moved to Russia, where the senior Whistler built the first railroad operated there.

The house is located at 243 Worthen street, two blocks from the city hall and near the Worthen-street Baptist church. The Worthen-street M. E. church, dedicated June 22, 1842, is almost directly across the street from it.

A Two-Story Frame Structure.

The building is a two-story and attic frame house, facing east, and the north room on the third floor is the room in which Whistler was born. This room is very large, with a fireplace and an arched ceiling. The four rooms, two on the first and two on the second floor, each have very generous fireplaces and many windows.

The kitchen, the third room rear on the north side, has an attractive brick oven

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WILL GIVE PROOF, SAYS ROOSEVELT

President to Reply to House After Holidays—Sees No Rebuke in the Action of Congress.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives demanding the specific reasons governing his utterances in his annual message regarding the secret service, will be ready for Congress as soon as it reassembles after the holiday recess.

A force of clerks has been put to work tabulating the information in the government's possession.

The President made it clear to his callers today that he "will produce the goods," showing the necessity of permitting the use of the secret service in running down violations of law, whether they be by corporations, private individuals or members of Congress.

The President gave his callers no indication today that he recognizes in the recent congressional action any rebuke.

It is understood that the President in his reply will treat the subject from a high plane and will not touch upon the private life of any individual congressman.

HUGHES' BROKER BOARD TO MEET

NEW YORK — The special committee appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire into the method of Wall street brokers will meet today for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. At the same time decision will be made regarding the policy of publicity during the deliberations of the investigation body.

The consensus of opinion in Wall street leads to the belief that all sessions of the committee will be of a private nature. The members of the committee as individuals will venture no opinion as to the procedure. Chief interest centers today in the selection of a chairman and secretary, and according to the best information, Morace White, the distinguished economist and the first member of the commission named by Governor Hughes, will be the unanimous choice for permanent chairman.

Clark Williams, state superintendent of banking and a member of the committee, will probably be chosen secretary, if his consent to serve is forthcoming. Maurice L. Muhlenberg, former deputy assistant treasurer of the United States, also a member of the bank commission, is mentioned in the same connection.

NEW YORK THEATER AT AUCTION.
NEW YORK — The Empire Theater property, corner of Broadway and 40th street, will be offered at auction on Jan. 7.

LACK OF MONEY HURTS SCHOOLS

Statement Made by Chairman Storrow in Discussing the Needs at Meeting in Boston City Club.

"We are handicapped in our school work in Boston by the financial resources at our disposal," declared James J. Storrow, chairman of the school board, in discussing "Live Issues in Our Public Schools," at the Boston City Club.

"In the aggregate," he continued, "our appropriation is large, but individually it is small. We can show only \$30 a year for the education of a grammar school pupil."

"Here in New England we must increase the industrial efficiency of our graduates for our civilization depends upon it. The citizens of Boston must support the board in their effort to get more money."

C. F. King, head master of the Dearborn School, made the statement that out of 300 applications for admission to the English High School a year or two ago, only 3.7 per cent passed a perfect examination in fractions. He opposed the multiplicity of subjects being studied, saying: "In the seventh grade of the Boston public schools children are studying 17 different subjects in the course of a week."

He outlined the "red tape" measures, saying: "Centralization of authority has its advantages, but it also tends to destroy healthy local influences."

"I also suggest that the advice of teachers can even be employed in building school houses and saving money to the city."

"Out of 16,000,000 children in the public schools of our country, I find that only 2,200,000 attend any Sunday School. It therefore devolves upon the school to give moral instruction. It need not conflict with religious beliefs."

"The crowded conditions prevailing in schools in the North End like the Washington is something that demands immediate attention."

Superintendent Brooks and Augustus L. Rafter, chairman of the board of superintendents, also spoke.

STEAMER SINKS; MANY RESCUED

DOVER, Eng.—A collision in the channel between the Swedish steamer Lindolmen and the German steamer Friedrich E. Muller early today resulted in the former vessel being sunk and the latter badly disabled.

Most of the crew and passengers of the Lindolmen escaped in life boats and were landed here and the German steamer was towed into port.

The Lindolmen was bound from Cardiff to Sweden.

PROVES FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND ARE PROSPEROUS

The National Commission on Country Life Holds Interesting Session at the State House This Morning.

SOME STATISTICS

Value of Agricultural Wealth Is in Excess of Six Hundred Million Dollars — Production Increases.

The national commission on country life, representing President Roosevelt, gave a hearing at the state house this morning to all interested in the conditions and environments of country life in New England, and a very large attendance signified the deep interest in the matter. The members of the commission present today were Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, chairman; President Kenyon Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Commissioners Wallace and Baird.

Secretary J. Lewis Ellsworth of the state board of agriculture was the first speaker before the commission and he presented statistics showing the extent to which the population and area of New England are devoted to farming.

Total area of New England, in acres..... 42,537,600
Acres of land in farms..... 20,548,999
Acres of improved land..... 8,134,403
Value of agricultural wealth, including land with improvements, implements, machinery and livestock..... \$639,645,900
Value of annual agricultural production..... 169,523,435
Increase of agricultural production in 10 years..... 63,133,075
Value of agricultural production per acre of improved land..... \$20.84
Total population..... 5,592,017
Number of people living on farms, in towns under 8000..... 2,266,289
Number of people living in cities of over 8000, showing the market..... 3,325,729
Persons engaged in gainful occupation, over 10 years of age..... 2,376,453
Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits..... 287,829
Mr. Ellsworth expressed the opinion that farming conditions in Massachusetts are showing a steady and continued improvement. Farmers are coming

(Continued on Page Three.)

VOTE AT HARVARD ON BOARD PLAN

A vote of the members of Memorial Hall at Harvard is being taken today on the proposition of instituting the American plan of board at a fixed price of \$5 a week. This plan is offered by the board of directors as a substitute for the present system for the "regulars." The transient system will be continued unchanged. The directors propose to start on this plan when the hall reopens Jan. 4.

The corporation of the university will assist in the inauguration of the plan by remitting three-fourth of the sinking fund payments for the last two months.

AUTOISTS USED CHAINS ON TIRES

Twenty-one automobilists were before Judge Bruce in the Malden district court today, charged with having chain arrangements on their tires in violation of a metropolitan park ordinance.

Four of the defendants were fined \$10 each. They were George P. Richards of Myrtle street, Boston; Robert W. Armstrong of Winchester, James W. Morse of 43 South Market street, Boston, and Austin H. F. Quimby chauffeur for William Nichols of Salem. The other cases were placed on file.

A violation of the law is said to have occurred on the Medford boulevard last Saturday and Sunday. No chains are permitted on the boulevards of the metropolitan district.

Weather Forecast

The storm from the lake region and central West reached Boston this morning and light snow began to fall. The weather forecaster predicted that the snow would turn to rain before nightfall. An area of high pressure has developed in the wake of the storm, with much colder temperature and clearing weather in prospect.

Following is the forecast:
For New England: Snow or rain, followed by clearing tonight; warmer, Saturday fair. Light easterly to southerly winds, becoming westerly by Saturday.

Boston and vicinity: Snow or rain, followed by clearing tonight; warmer, Saturday fair. Light easterly to southerly winds, becoming westerly by Saturday.

Minimum temperature 26@30 degrees. High tide 7:02 a. m. and 7:25 p. m.

HIGHER STANDARD OF VERACITY NOW IN PUBLIC DEMAND

United States Army and Navy Code of Honor Is of the Strictest Sort Despite "Official Denials."

MAN LOVES TRUTH

WASHINGTON—Official and private veracity have been made the subject of discussion so frequently within a few years over questions directly concerning the public that a very noticeable sentiment is favoring the overhauling of national standards of truth.

It may not be known, but the United States officially inculcates truth-telling in the two great branches of its uniformed service, and reprehends most severely any deviation from the high standards set of personal veracity. In the military and naval academies the cadets are taught to regard inability to utter falsehood as the distinguishing mark of an officer and a gentleman. An officer in either service who would willfully make a misstatement to his superior, either verbally or in writing, concerning an official matter, would stand in immediate peril of being cashiered.

The "Departmental Denial."

Yet even in the army and navy, to say nothing of the civil, diplomatic and consular services, such a thing is recognized as "the departmental denial." This consists, in a word, of a government official or employee denying, or refusing to admit, for the good of the service, something which he knows to be true. It is justified by some on the grounds of the old saying that "the truth is not to be spoken at all times."

Such denials have come to be recognized as official denials; sometimes after an incident is closed, the official, in his personal capacity, will admit his temporary lapse from strict veracity. The practice has become so settled that sometimes an official, to strengthen a statement, will add:

Admiral Evans' Joke.

Rear Admiral Evans, not long ago, wrote in a magazine article an amusing account of how Secretary Loeb had publicly pronounced unfounded a statement concerning the cruise of the fleet around the world which the admiral knew to be true because the President himself had told it to him; and the admiral proceeded to say, in effect, that he knew so many things that were true which Mr. Loeb would doubtless deny, in the name of the President, that he could keep Mr. Loeb denying for years to come. More than likely occasions arise in which to give the truth publicly would embarrass the public service, not to say cause trouble. In the majority of cases, perhaps, habitual reticence and the desire to evade a disagreeable avowal prompt "official denials." That there are more commendable ways of protecting the service is demonstrated by some officers of the army and navy who adhere to their old academy code, regardless of how quixotic it may seem to the civilian public.

An Official Truth-Speaker.

A blunt refusal to give any information is not always such a pointed confession as it is regarded. Some departmental officers whose duties are confidential make a practise of refusing to give any information, even when there is none to give.

An army officer, still in the service, always maintained a reputation for strict truth-speaking, protected the service, yet managed to be fair to newspaper men who sometimes questioned him on delicate matters. His stereotyped reply on such occasions was, "I have absolutely nothing to say." As he was known as a reliable source of all news that was permissible for him to give out, and instant denial of him simply put the matter up to his superiors, who could deny or affirm, as their own personal codes of honor dictated.

TURKS IN DEBATE WITH GERMANS

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Michigan Cosmopolitan Club, a chapter of the Associated Cosmopolitan clubs, composed of college men of all nations, held a debate at its last meeting on the subject, "Resolved, That Germany is Justified in Interfering in Turkish Affairs." Zest was given the contest by the personnel of the debaters. The two men taking the German side of the Balkan problem are native Germans, while those representing Turkey's end of the argument are of Turkish birth.

President Angell in Washington attended the annual meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institute, of which he is a member. Not until October next year will a qualifying examination for the Rhodes scholarship be held in the United States. As usual, examinations for the state of Michigan will be held in Ann Arbor at the university, under the direction of an examining committee, of which Dr. Angell is chairman. After the examination the papers are sent to Oxford, where they are graded and the names of the successful contestants reported. The local committee will then select the representative from this state.

Girl Whose Bravery Won a Medal



MISS KATHERINE MCDANIEL,

Ten-year-old heroine of Brighton, Mass., who rescued boy from rough surf and received medal from Massachusetts Humane Society.

One of the happiest little girls in Brighton, Mass., today is Miss Katherine McDaniel, a 10-year old daughter of Ralph B. McDaniel of 63 Brookside road.

The young lady has received from the Massachusetts Humane Society a medal for heroism of which she may well be proud.

Last August while bathing in the rough surf at North Truro, she noticed Edward Ge-hell, three years her senior, in the need of assistance, and she went to his rescue. She had a hard tussle with the waves and with the boy, but succeeded in getting him to a place from which others helped them ashore.

ELECTED MAYOR SEVENTH TIME

New Westminster, B. C., Chooses Official for Another Term and Probably Makes Record of Canadian Cities.

VICTORIA, B. C.—An event worthy of more than local note is the re-election by acclamation of the mayor of New Westminster, B. C., for the seventh consecutive term. Such a record is probably unparalleled in the Dominion. Although New Westminster is a city of but 8000, it is refreshing to learn that it has a man sufficiently public spirited, upright and capable to merit and receive such an exceptional vote of confidence from his fellow citizens.

Civic elections are too often the occasion of bitter contention between opposing factions and parties, and are too often marred by charges and counter charges, or even by personal abuse; so that it is like an oasis in the desert to find a city where civic righteousness and efficiency are so recognized as to make the electorate of one voice and one mind.

While it may not be advisable always to keep one man continuously in such an office, it is gratifying to note that the good qualities of one man have so appealed to his townsmen as to unify their thought in the desire for their city's welfare and progress, instead of being divided by selfish and contrary interests.

This town and its mayor are both to be congratulated upon the efficiency and integrity which have made possible this demonstration of amity and unity. Some of the larger cities may well profit by this isolated example and reach out for higher ideals of civic government, and seek those who should be elected to administer it.

BATTERY A HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

Battery A, field artillery, M. V. M., held its annual banquet Thursday evening at the hotel Somerset. The guests included Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper and Lieut.-Gov. elect Louis A. Frothingham, who was formerly a member of the battery.

Lieut. Fulton Blake was toastmaster and called on Messrs. Draper and Frothingham for speeches. Other speakers were: Brig.-Gen. William B. Emery, Col. Jacob C. R. Penbody, Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker, Capt. John H. Sherburne, Jr., battery commander, and Maj. Charles F. Sargent, commander of the field artillery.

KING LEOPOLD NOT CONGO AUTOCRAT

NEW YORK—New light on the situation in the Congo Free State is thrown by James Whitely of Baltimore, who arrived here on the Red Star liner, the Vaderland. He is agent in this country for the Free State and contradicts specifically the notion that King Leopold is the autocrat of that country. "I should like to dispel that idea," said Mr. Whitely, "as that territory was turned over to the Belgian government Nov. 15, 1908. Mr. Renken, at one time minister of justice, was recently appointed colonial secretary for the Congo and will soon make a trip thither."

While he has never visited the African territory which he represents, Mr. Whitely said that so far as he knew, matters were going well.

CHELSEA PUSHES NEW BUILDINGS

Three Million Dollars' Worth of Contracts Under Way, Representing More Than Half of Fire Damage.

Three million dollars' worth of new building has been undertaken up to the present time in Chelsea. As the total damage done by the great fire of April 12 was estimated to be about five and a half millions of dollars, more than half the work of restoration is now under way, to say nothing of how much completed.

Over 400 permits have been issued for new buildings, while over 113 permits for alterations and repairs of partly damaged or undamaged structures have been granted. The cost of the work covered by this latter class of permits is estimated at about \$200,000.

Better Buildings Assured.

That Chelsea is to have better buildings is apparent from the fact that while the permits for new construction work cover over half the fire damage, not half the burned area has been built upon. With the exception of the single-story buildings along Broadway, which were built to supply an immediate demand just after the fire and which may be regarded as temporary, most of the buildings that are going up are of handsome and dignified character.

Many Two-Story Houses.

Two-story houses are common and there are quite a number of three-apartment houses, frame and brick. Thirteen buildings to cost over \$10,000 each have been undertaken.

The Williams house is to cost \$138,500, while Atwood & McManis are rebuilding their box plant, destroyed Sept. 21. The new establishment is to consist of six buildings and will cost \$125,000.

CHILIAN BOUND BARK ADRIFT

VALPARAISO, Chile—The wandering of the four-masted bark "Hougoumont" of Glasgow, caused considerable anxiety on the Chilean coast and the news that the bark had been finally located was received with much relief.

The "Hougoumont" left Coquimbo, just north of Valparaiso, on July 4 for Tocopilla on the saltpetre coast, near Iquique, a four days steam which should not have taken the sailer more than a fortnight. When she became overdue as much as 75 guineas was paid by Lloyd's for insurance and she was finally given up. Late in a cable was received at Glasgow that contrary winds had driven her to within a few hundred miles of the Australian coast so that the captain decided to put into Sydney.

CHINESE TO BUILD VICTORIA SCHOOL

VICTORIA, B. C.—As a result of the opposition to the admission of Chinese children and students to the public schools of Victoria, the Chinese are about to erect a substantial school building of their own, at a cost of about \$12,000. Its design is oriental, but its appointments will be strictly up to date in every respect.

The school, which will accommodate 150 pupils, is for Chinese scholars only, and will be maintained entirely at the expense of the Chinese. Night classes for older students will also be held.

AMERICAN MONEY TO BOOM BANKING IN NORTHERN CHINA

Branch Office to Be Established at Peking to Keep Pace With Yankee Activity in Asiatic Countries.

COVERS A BIG FIELD

PEKIN—Banking in the capital province of China—in fact, in the whole northern country—is to receive the impetus of the addition of an American banking institution to its resources. A branch is to be established here of the International Banking Corporation, which has entered the oriental field within the last few years and the development of whose business has kept pace with the spread of American activities through Asiatic countries.

The banking business in Peking has been controlled heretofore by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, one of the richest and most powerful banking houses in the Orient if not in the world, with headquarters in London and a string of banks scattered through almost every important treaty port or colonial capital in the far east. The Russo-Chinese bank is a semi-official institution, charged with the conservation of Russian interests, and has played a significant part in the unwritten diplomatic history of Peking, which, by the way, is far more important than the written history.

Watching Manchuria.

The International, which has made an enviable showing in Manila since the American occupation, has a different mission from either the Hongkong or the Russo-Chinese. A certain group of American capitalists has been watching Manchuria since long before the question of whose sphere of influence it was had been settled. Investigation of the opportunities for American investment in that province have been going on quietly for some time and there is reason to presume that American enterprise and wealth will play an important part in the development of the ancient home of the rulers of China. One of those signboards which point that way is the new American-Japanese entente. Not the least, however, is the news of the establishment of the branch banks of such a well-known American institution.

Heralds Development.

During a number of years of the American occupancy of the Philippines development work was almost utterly quiescent. It was about five years ago that the International Banking Corporation came in there. Almost immediately followed the American street railway system, and the installation of a modern electric tramway service was hardly accomplished when active operations were undertaken for the building of a network of steam railroads over the islands, connecting with the recognized trunk lines of steamship travel at the important island ports, and offering to American investors securities protected by a government guarantee of 4 per cent interest per annum.

This marked an upward trend in insular business, which had long languished. Other trolley roads are being built or in prospect, the somnolent electric light and power plant has been taken over by American interests and now is an actual source of light and power. The inference is that the International Bank stands in the same relation to American industries in the Orient that the Hongkong bank does to similar British enterprises.

SHIP OWNERS ASK ALASKA LIGHTS

Navigators Allege Neglect of Their Interests and Take Steps to Present Their Needs to Congress.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The owners of steamers navigating Alaskan waters and persons interested in shipping are taking steps to have their needs strongly presented to the United States Congress during the present session. The Canadian government, it is said, has responded in this respect in marked contrast to the neglect of the United States government.

As an example of the present situation it is stated that Prince William sound, one of the most important sections of Alaska, is yet without lights, notwithstanding that an appropriation was made several legislative sessions since for a lighthouse at the entrance to the sound. This light is urgently needed as navigation is difficult, especially in thick and heavy weather.

Other sections of the coast are also said to be neglected. It is generally hoped that the petitions which have been circulated will result in having these grievances removed. Common humanity should prompt both the Canadian and United States governments to efficiently safeguard the interests and safety of the mariners who are called upon to face dangers and endure hardships for the benefit and convenience of others.

WILD TURKEYS HIS SPECIALTY.

Daniel K. Coder of Calvin, Huntingdon county, Pa., is the most successful wild turkey hunter in the central part of the state, as his own records show that since he began gunning for them over 30 years ago he has shot 291. In one year he got 21 and in another 19, which were his banner records.—Philadelphia Record.

A Noted Spot In Dresden



THE ALTMARKT, ONE OF DRESDEN'S OLDEST SQUARES.

The statue in the center is in memory of the Franco-Prussian war, and is a Carrara marble figure representing Germania—victorious. Around the base of the pedestal are grouped other allegorical figures.

The old Kreuzkirche, or Church of the Cross, whose tower is seen in the picture, is rebuilt on the ruins of the former church of that name, destroyed by the Prussian bombardment of 1760.

CHAFE AT ABDUL EVADING OATH

Turkish Deputies Dissatisfied at Sultan's Begging Off at Parliament Opening—May Force Him to Swear Again.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Sultan Abdul Hamid's refusal to take the oath to support the constitution during the opening of Parliament ceremonies Thursday is causing widespread comment and dissatisfaction today.

The Sultan pleaded that he did not wish to repeat the painful oath that he was forced to take at the time of the revolution and that the oath that he then took should satisfy the Young Turks. The original program for the opening included the repetition of the oath of allegiance, but at the earnest request of the Sultan the program was changed.

Numerous conferences following Thursday's adjournment indicate a vigorous dissent by Parliament and the immediate discussion of the affair. The majority favor forcing the Sultan to repeat his oath.

MELROSE PUPILS ARE CROWDED

Because of the overcrowded conditions of the Melrose schools, Superintendent F. H. Nickerson has found it necessary to consolidate the eighth grade class at the Lincoln School with the eighth grades at the Horace Mann and Good Schools, with the opening of the next term on Jan. 4.

For some time there have been two ninth grade classes at the Lincoln School and because of lack of class rooms both these grades were forced to hold sessions in the school hall with the big hall divided into two rooms by a curtain. The change will leave the present class room of the eighth grade free for occupancy by one of the ninth grade classes.

The new arrangement will not affect the number of teachers employed, although there will be a change in the assignment of the eighth and ninth grade teachers.

JAPAN'S BUDGET ISSUED TODAY

TOKIO—A summary of the Japanese budget for 1909 shows that the ordinary receipts total 470,667,970 yen and the extraordinary receipts 455,328,825 yen, ordinary expenditure 400,912,102 yen, and extraordinary expenditures 115,228,693 yen.

The total saving this year as compared with the previous year's budget amounts to 5,257,673 yen, including the retrenchments for the war and navy departments.

UNIONS TO BOOM NEW INSURANCE

A meeting of trades union leaders was held at the office of the Central Labor Union in Wells Memorial to perfect a plan for cooperation with the movement for savings bank life insurance and old age annuities.

It was decided to call the new organization the Trades Union Auxiliary Committee of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League. A committee was appointed to go before the executive committee of the Boston and Lowell Central Labor Unions next Sunday.

BOSTON ARCHITECTS ON BOARD.

WASHINGTON—Gilbert Cass of New York city was elected president, R. C. Cram of Boston and Irving K. Pond of Chicago, vice presidents, at the final session of the American Institute of Architects and those chosen fellows of the institute include J. Harleston Parker, Boston.

SUES A FORMER SENATOR.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The sum of \$2,000,000 is demanded by West Virginia as a forfeit from the estate of former United States Senator Johnson N. Camden for his alleged failure to report to the assessor the true value of his property during the last four years.

P. C. KNOX ACCEPTS THE SECRETARY OF STATE PORTFOLIO

Senator From Pennsylvania Reluctant to Leave the National Legislature for an Executive Position.

PICKS STRONG MEN

WASHINGTON—U. S. Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania has accepted President-elect Taft's offer of the office of secretary of state and will serve in the next cabinet.

Mr. Knox's acceptance was given somewhat reluctantly, as he believed that his abilities could be utilized better in the national legislature than in the executive government. It is realized by those who are acquainted with the circumstances that Mr. Knox in agreeing to take the foreign affairs portfolio is making a great sacrifice of personal inclination.

According to what is said here he feels, however, that if Mr. Taft believes him to be the right man for this high and important office it is his duty to comply with Mr. Taft's desires. Mr. Knox's term in the Senate will expire in March, 1911.

Among the comparatively few who know of Mr. Taft's offer and Mr. Knox's decision much gratification is expressed that Mr. Taft is showing a disposition to form a strong cabinet. It is understood that he has picked out big men for other cabinet positions and is hopeful of getting them to serve.

The attorney-generalship is one of the places which is already tentatively filled. Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, who has been mentioned prominently for the office, has not been asked to enter the cabinet. Several other names have been mentioned in the gossip about the attorney-generalship. There are hints that it will go to Henry M. Hoyt, who, like Senator Knox, is a Pennsylvania man. Mr. Hoyt is now solicitor-general of the United States. He was a classmate of Mr. Taft at Yale and is regarded highly by the President-elect and other lawyers of ability.

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in this column: One insertion, 10 cents a line; three or more insertions, 25 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL VILLAGE FARM
WITH STOCK AND TOOLS, 40 acres, some wood, fine pasture and grass land; large quantity small fruit and 300 bu. apples and pears this year; trout pond stocked; house 15 rooms, conservatory and bath; running spring water; 2 barns, carriage shed, shop, large henhouses; horse, 4 cows, 100 hens, hay, all tools, carriage and milk route; this place situated on edge of town, beautiful view, 5 minutes to electric, near schools and stores; all conveniences; if you want a bargain—all this for less than \$4000—call now. H. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 850 Tremont bldg.

REAL ESTATE bought and sold; mortgages placed at lowest rates; property leased; will furnish first-class references. JOSEPH L. BERGMAN, 30 Court st., Boston, Mass.; tel. 1407 Main.

CHERRY HILL, Boston, Mass.—Sunny and attractive corner lot of land (about 1900 feet), between station and Boston st., CORNER FIN & TABOR, 24 Milk st.; tel. Main 5753.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, within 10 miles of Boston, with modern conveniences; near trains and electric; 14,000 ft. of land; excellent location. Address D, Christian Science Monitor.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED
ROOM AND BOARD in refined family, not too far from Massachusetts and Huntington avenues; price must be moderate; references exchanged. C. C. care The Christian Science Monitor.

FURNISHED ROOMS by day or week; convenient to car-lines, ferries and railroad; 411 West 21st st., or "THE PALMETTO," 5 East 8th st., with restaurant accommodations; rates reasonable. FLEISCHHAUER & ABRADA, New York.

TO LET

TO LET—Square furnished room, up one flight, on floor with bathroom; telephone. 53 St. Stephens st.

TO LET—Front side room, continuous hot water; business man or woman preferred; references. 206 Huntington ave., suite 4.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box X; college preparation; certificates given; athletic department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgages
ON IMPROVED FARMS and Desirable real estate; we guarantee interest and principal; we collect and remit interest free of charge; 11 years successful experience; we have never had a foreclosure; also Irrigation Bonds netting 6%; full particulars on application.

The Farmers' Mortgage and Loan Co.
R. A. Morrison, President.
1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED

AT MERCANTILE REFERENCE & BOND ASSOCIATION—First-class positions in mercantile houses can be secured; managers, superintendents, buyers, bookkeepers, stenographers, office help, salespeople and all grades mercantile employees, male and female, of experience and ability are in demand; absolutely no charge made until after situation is obtained; hotel positions in all parts of the country; employers provided with private desk or office for interview; our services, experience and office equipment entirely at the disposal of employers for which no charge is made. Telephone Main 6595; seven outgoing and five incoming trunk lines. 387 Washington st.

WANTED—A New England woman (Christian Scientist) as cook and housekeeper in a family of three on a farm in New Hampshire; must be good plain cook. Address "New Hampshire Farmer," care of Christian Science Monitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as book keeper and office manager in New York; long experience in manufacturing and importing lines; capable of taking charge of any office; best of references by former and present employers. Address J. D. care Christian Science Monitor.

LOST

LOST—A lady's hunting-case gold watch with "A. G." engraved on the outside. Finder will be rewarded by notifying Mrs. A. GILFORD, 23 Robinhood st., Dorchester.

**TO THE
London Harness Co.**

For Traveling Bags, Leather Goods and cleverly designed ideas that are uncommon. Our low prices have proven that good taste is not a matter of money.

Letter Scales in Vienna Brass **\$2.00**

Imported Mirrors in hand seen English Pigskin Cases. From **\$2.75**

**176 Devonshire Street
27 Federal Street**
(Hansen & Co., Consolidated)

Leading Events in Athletic World—Little Wins Harvard Meet

FOUR MODELS WILL BE BARRED FROM BRIARCLIFF RACE

New Bore Limitations Will Prevent the Entering of Four Cars Built for This Event.

PLACE NOT NAMED

NEW YORK—Restrictions which are to govern the cars which enter the Briarcliff automobile race next year have been drawn up by the committee in charge of the event.

The men who composed the committee were: C. A. Emise of the Lozier, C. F. Wyckoff of the Stearns, Clair Hamilton of the Latta, Percy Owen of the Chalmers-Detroit, E. R. Hollander of the Fiat, Sidney Bowman of the Apperson and Paul Lacroix of the Renault.

The greatest change in the restrictions is in the bore limitation which was definitely fixed at 5.25 inches, a standard lower by .50 of an inch than last year's limitation, and one which will prevent the regular stock Simplex car, the Thomas car, the Savannah Lozier, which was built with an eye to future utilization in the Briarcliff race, and the Briarcliff model of the Stearns firm competing. Each of these cars has a bore measurement in excess of the limitation fixed by the committee.

No limitation was placed on the length of stroke, and this may be as long or as short as the automobile designers see fit to incorporate, with a maximum bore of 5.25 inches.

It was agreed that entries made prior to Feb. 1 next should be accepted on a basis of \$500 for one car; \$900 for two cars, and \$1200 for three cars of the same make. Twenty-five per cent of the entrance fee is to be paid prior to Feb. 1. After that date it will cost \$600 to enter one car, \$1100 for two cars and \$1500 for three cars of the same make. No entries will be accepted later than 30 days before the date of the race, which will be announced later.

No selection as to the location of the course was made. Several offers of courses have been received by the committee, but the final choice will depend in a great measure on the road qualifications of the one suggested and on the inducements offered. The date of the race was settled, however, for some time in the month of May, and it is not to be less than 350 miles in length.

The contest will be considered an international affair, and application for a sanction will be made to the Automobile Club of America. Cars to be eligible must weigh at least 2000 pounds without water, oil or gasoline, all of which come under the head of general supplies. The cars must also have a wheel base of 110 inches at least.

LITTLE VICTOR IN LAST MEET

Shot Put Only Event of Harvard Indoor Field Contests to Show Candidate Better Than Ordinary.

The only event in the last indoor contest for field event men at Harvard Thursday night to develop a man of more than average ability was the shot put, which was won by C. C. Little, '10, from scratch with a put of 42 ft. 8 in. E. H. Ruch, '10, won the hammer throw from scratch with 128 ft. 8 1/2 in. The throw was made from a wooden platform which gave very insecure footing to the smooth shoes of the weight men. Ruch weighs only 145 pounds, but he has wonderful form with the hammer and gets off some fine throws from three turns.

All of the competitors in the pole vault were handicapped by the poor light in the cage, where anything over 11 ft. is considered good form. John Burr, who holds the Harvard record of 12 ft. 4 1/2 in. could only do 11 ft., and the event was won by Louis Seaverns, who had 6 inches handicap.

The high jump was won by R. G. Harwood, '09, the intercollegiate champion, who made an actual jump of 5 ft. 7 in., but as he is on probation this mark was not counted, and the event was given to G. C. Adams, '11, who did 5 ft. 5 in. and had five inches handicap.

The winners of first places received medals. C. C. Little, who won the broad jump and the shotput, was the only man who got more than one of these. The summary:

Hammer throw—Won by E. H. Ruch '10 (scratch), 128 ft. 8 1/2 in.; second, B. D. Hodges '11 (14 ft.), 127 ft. 6 in.; third, W. M. Parker '12 (20 ft.), 125 ft. 1/2 in.

Pole vault—Won by L. C. Seaverns '10 (6 in.), 11 ft. 6 in.; second, W. A. Dennis '11 (10 in.), 11 ft. 4 in.; third, J. L. Barr '10 (scratch), 11 ft.

Shotput—Won by C. C. Little '10 (scratch), 42 ft. 8 in.; second, H. L. Goddard '10 (2 ft. 6 in.), 42 ft. 4 in.; third, G. B. Perkins '11 (6 ft. 6 in.), 41 ft. 5 1/2 in.

High jump—Won by G. C. Adams '10 (5 in.), 5 ft. 10 in.; second, tie between W. A. Dennis '11, C. O. Mueller '11, J. P. Long '11, C. C. Little '10 and J. L. Barr '10 (all 5 in.), at 5 ft. 5 in.

Broad jump—Won by C. C. Little '10 (scratch), 20 ft. 2 in.; second, W. A. Dennis '11 (12 in.), 19 ft. 1 1/2 in.; third, J. P. Long '11 (scratch), 19 ft. 10 1/2 in.

WILL OPEN NEW GROUNDS.

PHILADELPHIA—The American League club of this city will open the first ball park in the country next year. It occupies an entire city block and the stands and walls are built entirely of concrete. The grand stand has seats for 10,000 spectators, while the two open stands will have accommodations for 13,000 more. The players' dressing rooms are located under the grand stand, and are connected by tunnels with the benches. The playing field is large, level and well drained. It will be called Shibe Park and the cost was nearly \$400,000.

NOT TO HAVE VARSITY TEAM

Technology Athletic Association Vetoed Vote of the Students to Have College Baseball This Spring.

Technology will not have a varsity baseball team next spring. At the last meeting of the Technology Athletic Association the movement was voted down 12-8, and it is not very likely that the originators of the project will do anything further with their plan until a much later date.

When questioned in regard to a varsity team, William J. Kelly, one of the men most in favor of a varsity nine said, "We shall watch the outcome of the class teams next spring and if they succeed we will put the question up to the athletic association again. For the present we will let the question rest since the athletic association will not consider money or the advisory council will not award insignia."

This makes it out of the question for the men to try to start a team this year. There were several hundred students who signed a petition to have a nine and it was understood that they would be allowed to.

Under the instruction of Manager Kelly, a number of candidates for the position of assistant manager had begun to secure subscriptions. An instructor headed the list with \$25 and offered to coach the squad. Many students promised sums of money to run the team and matters were apparently progressing well.

B. A. A. BREAKS BOWLING RECORD

The Boston Athletic Association bowling team established a new record in the Gilt Edge League Thursday night, when it rolled a single string of 943 in its match with Newtowne. The new record is 15 pins better than the previous one. The following are the results of Thursday's matches:

GILT EDGE LEAGUE.

	1	2	3	Totals
Arlington Bost.	810	855	848	2513
Central	825	841	834	2500
Boston A.	801	841	943	2585
Newtowne	777	770	741	2288
Commercial	801	879	829	2509
Dudley	780	814	870	2464

SUBURBAN INTERLEAGUE.

	1	2	3	Totals
990th A.	458	468	447	1373
Dudley	445	467	451	1363

OFFERS POWER-BOAT CUP.

NEW YORK—The Colonial Yacht Club has offered a \$1000 challenge trophy for power-boats. This prize is for vessels between 40 and 50 feet, and is to be raced for each season until it has been won three times by the same yachtman, when it will become his property.

HAVE NINE FULL TABLES.

Nine full tables contested last night in the 12th game of the regular winter series of the American whist club Thursday night.

CORNELL'S BRILLIANT HALFBACK



ARTHUR TYDEMAN '10, Captain Cornell football team of 1909.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amesbury 24, 29th Regiment 14.
Peabody 58, All-American 46.
Brookton H. 31, Ames H. 28.
Winchester H. 28, Everett Ind. 5.
Rindge M. T. S. 2, Cambridge L. O.
Attleboro 24, Nashua 7.

MICHIGAN TRACK MEN OUT.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—More than fifty candidates have responded to Captain Dull's call for track men at the University of Michigan. Training for the indoor season will begin immediately after the holidays. The candidates will be divided into squads. Captain Dull, who recently made second place in the cross-country contest at Princeton, will himself lead the long distance men. Bohnsack and May will take care of the middle distance runners, Hodgson will coach the hurdlers, and Allerdice the pole vaulters.

TO HAVE AMATEUR COACH.

WILLIAMSTOWN—T. J. Dowd has been appointed baseball coach at Williams for next year. He coached the 1906 team. The council has taken a new stand in regard to professional baseball coaching in that it has instructed the Williams representative at the next meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Association to advocate the abolition of paid baseball coaching.

DARTMOUTH HAS LONG SCHEDULE FOR HOCKEY TEAM

Will Not Only Play Large College Teams of East, but Also Has Game with McGill University.

LEIGHTON CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—A long schedule has been prepared for the Dartmouth hockey team this year, consisting of no less than 14 contests. The team will meet the best college sevens in the East and has also secured a match with the crack McGill University team of Montreal. Cornell will play at Hanover, while a return match at Ithaca, N. Y., will be played during promenade week in February. Dartmouth has arranged a schedule of matches at Boston during the holidays with the independent clubs, and will not meet Harvard until Jan. 30.

The team is captained by Leighton, and the following are the most promising candidates: Forwards, Doe, Marston, Perry and Henry Stucklen; coverpoint, Captain Leighton; point, Pettigill; goal, Erhard. The substitutes are Patton, F. Eaton, S. Eaton, Bates, Laurie Bankart, Newton and Carl Stucklen.

Manager King has arranged the following schedule:

- Dec. 19—Springfield Training School at Hanover.
- Dec. 20—(Afternoon), Brae-Burn C. C. at Brae-Burn C. C., Newton.
- Dec. 30—(Evening), Brae-Burn C. C. at Brae-Burn C. C., Newton.
- Dec. 31—M. I. T. at Brae-Burn C. C., Newton.
- Jan. 2—Winchester C. C., at Winchester.
- Jan. 9—McGill University at Hanover.
- Jan. 14—Yale at New York.
- Jan. 16—Williams at Williamstown.
- Jan. 20—Columbia at New York.
- Jan. 22—Princeton at New York.
- Jan. 23—West Point at West Point.
- Jan. 30—Harvard at Cambridge.
- Feb. 5—Cornell at Hanover.
- Feb. 11—(Pending), Carnegie Tech at Hanover, or St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

BALL TEAM LOSES MORE MEN.

PHILADELPHIA—Following the disqualification of Londrigan, captain and second baseman of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, it is announced that Twitmyer, Porte and Schulte will be ineligible to play this spring. Twitmyer and Porte are pitchers and Schulte is a catcher. Last summer they forfeited their amateur standing by playing on the Goldsboro team of the Eastern California Baseball League.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Everett high school will not have a basketball team this season, as the head master has refused to give his consent.

Joseph Kelley, deposed manager of the Boston Nationals, claims he has a contract to manage the club next year for \$3500, and has decided to push his claim in court.

First Baseman Chase of last year's New York Americans, has announced that he is willing to return to the club. He has been playing in the California "outlaw" league and must be forgiven by the national commission before he can again play in the major leagues.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. track team won the inter-association athletic meet at Salem Thursday night by a score of 23 points. Somerville was second with 6.

The senior class won the inter-class games of the Lynn Classical High School Thursday night by 48 points. The sophomores were second with 42.

In a 100-bird practise shoot at the traps of the N. Y. A. C. in preparation for the championships, D. A. Upton of Cleveland, O. scored 96 out of a possible 100.

Alfred De Oro, who recently won the three-cushion billiard championship from Houston, is to play in Boston in a few weeks. He will meet James Ryan.

W. G. Brokaw's 60-horsepower automobile, which won second place in the last Vanderbilt cup race, has been disqualified by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the donor of the trophy and referee of the race, on account of being overweight. H. H. Lytle drove the car in the race.

The Princeton University basketball schedule for this season has been increased by the addition of the following games: Jan. 13, Yale at New Haven; Jan. 16, Harvard at Princeton; Jan. 19, Columbia at Princeton, and Jan. 22, Yale at Princeton.

HOCKEY RINKS FOR COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Ice rinks have been erected at South Field for the Columbia hockey squad which is preparing for a busy season this year. Now that the Intercollegiate Hockey Association has arranged its schedule of championship games, Manager Locke is also preparing a season of exhibition contests. Negotiations are on with Amherst, Williams, Pennsylvania, West Point, and the Michigan School of Mines. An up-to-date trip is planned for the latter part of January. The revised schedule follows: Dec. 19, Short Hills H. C., at Short Hills, N. J.; Jan. 6, Princeton, at New York; 9, Harvard, at New York; 15, Rensselaer Poly. at Albany; 16, Loudon Field Club at Albany; 20, Dartmouth, at New York; Feb. 2, Yale, at New York.

E. H. Coy, captain of the Yale football team for 1901, is to attend the banquet which is to be given the members of the Waltham High football team next month. Coy will come in place of Walter Camp.

An inter-city match between teams of the Baltimore Country Club and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club is being talked of for the coming winter. Feb. 12 and 13 are the dates suggested.

The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia are arranging to make a trip to Jamaica later in the winter, upon invitation. They will probably sail Feb. 4, touring the West Indies for a month or six weeks.

James Braid, open golf champion of England, and J. H. Taylor, the ex-champion, have agreed to play a 72-hole foursome against Duncan and Mayo next March or April. It will be played over neutral links for a \$1,000 prize.

Indoor tennis matches are to be played this winter by teams representing the First Corps of Cadets and the 7th regiment, National Guard of New York, the first to be played at the Cadet armory in Boston Jan. 23 and the return match to be played at the 7th armory in New York Feb. 19.

A. C. Anson, the famous captain of the Chicago National League baseball teams of the '80s, is the only major leaguer who has batted for .300 or better for 15 consecutive years. Wagner of the Pittsburgh team has just completed his 12th straight and bids fair to equal or excel Anson's record which has stood since 1880.

J. B. MacCabe, ex-president of the N. E. A. A. U., is much interested in a project to establish a municipal athletic association that shall reach through playground and gymnasium work, a class of young boys and men similar to that reached by the public baths. It is expected a meeting will be held in the mayor's office in February when plans will be talked over.

HOCKEY SCORES

Melrose H. 2, Wellesley H. 0.
St. Paul's 11, St. Mark's 0.

FOOTBALL PAID AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—Football earned the University of Chicago \$33,721.67 during the past season. This sum represents Chicago's net profits out of total receipts amounting to \$70,136. The number of people who paid admissions to the Chicago games was 51,575, the largest attendance being 14,580.

TUFTS JUNIORS WIN HONORS.

The Tufts junior class basketball team has won the championship of the college. In the last game of the series Thursday night it defeated the seniors by a score of 43 to 14. The juniors did not suffer a single defeat in the series.

SECRET SERVICE DISCUSSED BY BONAPARTE IN REPORT

WASHINGTON—In his annual report for 1908, issued today, Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, touches on the secret service question which has been discussed so much recently in connection with the congressional imbroglio. He says:

"In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that this department was obliged to call upon the treasury department for detective service and had, in fact, no permanent force directly under its orders. Through the prohibition of its further use of the secret service force, contained in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved May 27, 1908, it became necessary for the department to organize a small force of special agents of its own. Although such action was involuntary on the part of this department, the consequences of the innovation have been, on the whole, moderately satisfactory.

Agents Report Daily.

"The special agents, placed as they are under the direct orders of the chief examiner, who receives from them daily reports and summarizes these for submission each day to the attorney general, are directly controlled by this department, and the attorney general knows, or ought to know, at all times what they are doing and at what cost. Under these circumstances he may be justly held responsible for the efficiency and economy of the service rendered.

"The experience of the past six months has shown clearly that such a force is, under modern conditions, absolutely indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties of this department, and it is hoped that its merits will be augmented and its attendant expense reduced by further experience."

Supervising Naturalization.

One of the functions of the department of justice is the supervision of naturalization cases, a work in which Attorney General Bonaparte complains his office has been, and still is, hampered by lack of funds.

"The appropriation for the fiscal year 1909," he says, "to continue the supervision of naturalization was \$150,000. The department's estimate was \$325,000, and the very heavy reduction made necessary a reorganization of the force of naturalization examiners and compelled the department to dispense with the

services of many useful and meritorious employees. It has been, as a further consequence of this limited appropriation, impossible to extend the organization of this service, as had been contemplated, by the formation of new districts and the improvement of the details of the work. Without the data secured by the examiners in these examinations the assistant attorneys in charge of the different naturalization offices can not intelligently oppose the admittance of aliens to citizenship. This is unfortunate, as it is important, both to the government and to the applicant for citizenship, that his case be thoroughly investigated before admission, in order to avoid, so far as possible, the necessity of later bringing proceedings to cancel the certificate.

Impossible to Appear.

"In many instances upon naturalization petitions it has been impossible to make an appearance on the part of the government, and the applicants have, accordingly, been admitted to citizenship without objection. The law contemplates that this department will carefully scrutinize the qualifications of every applicant for citizenship and object to the granting of certificates to all who have not complied with the law. Experience has shown that it is impossible to carry out the duty thus cast upon the department with the appropriation made by the Congress for the fiscal year 1909.

A plea for greater liberality to federal judges to enable them to maintain a social standard commensurate with the dignity of their office is made in the report.

"In my last annual report," says the attorney general, "I suggested the advisability of the readjustment of salaries of federal judges rendered appropriate by undoubted and very great increase in the expenses of living throughout the Union since their salaries were last adjusted. On this subject I said further:

Liberality to Judges.

"At present a judge ought to have, and, indeed, can have, very little opportunity to earn money in addition to his salary, and he is often obliged to spend more than he otherwise might by reason of the dignity of his office and a due regard to the demands of public and professional opinion. It seems clear that, in

ROOSEVELT NOT JUST, SAYS BRYAN

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Commoner, W. J. Bryan's paper, in its latest issue, says:

"It must be admitted that the language employed by Mr. Roosevelt in his last message to Congress was uncalculated for and unbecoming to a President's message. But Mr. Roosevelt is not—and we say it in the best of spirit—famous for his good manners. His chief boast is that he is the apostle of the 'square deal,' and yet on many notable occasions he has been guilty of cruel injustice in dealing with his fellows.

"He has needlessly and wantonly insulted many individuals, and although the public has borne this shortcoming patiently it is plain they are now growing weary. The administration's strongest friends should be foremost in demanding this inquiry and foremost also in seeing to it that the investigation is of such a character as to avoid all possible suspicion of a whitewash."

one respect at least, a more liberal provision should be made for some of our federal judges. Many of them are obliged to hold court in several localities within their respective districts, and as a judge can ordinarily be at home in only one of these localities, it seems to be equitable that he should have the same allowance for expenses when holding court elsewhere in pursuance of law which he now has when required to hold court beyond the limits of his district."

"I venture to recall this subject to the attention of Congress. The character of our judiciary is the safeguard of our order, prosperity and freedom; and it is no less futile for the government than it would be for an individual to expect the services of men of ability, learning, industry and virtue unless it pays them what such men can readily earn."

Among the recommendations is one that all suits against or prosecutions of federal officers, brought because of their official actions, be tried in United States courts. Penalties and land fraud prosecutions are believed by the department to have furnished a valuable object lesson to promote a just and healthy public opinion in respect to these abuses.

The report shows that during the year 68 formal opinions were rendered by the attorney general, nine upon request from the President, and 59 on request from heads of executive departments. Also 340 title opinions were rendered, involving property values of \$6,656,129.

FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND SHOWING REAL PROSPERITY

(Continued From Page One.)

down from the hills into the valleys, where they are able to practise more intensive farming, and the hill farmers are going back to forestry and pasturage, for which they are better adapted. He attributed much of the improvement in farming conditions to the grange, which he declared to be the farmer's greatest blessing, and through its influence largely as high as \$1000 per acre is being taken from many farms.

Welcome to the Foreigner.

Questioned as to the attitude of New England farming communities toward the foreigner, Mr. Ellsworth said he believed it to be sympathetic generally. The foreigner comes into the country eager to labor, and the successful farmer requires just the sort of labor which the foreigner is prepared to give.

Commissioner Wallace asked if it is not a fact that the foreigner "makes a living where the original Yankee could not," and while Mr. Ellsworth seemed somewhat loth to admit it, he finally answered that the foreigner usually secures a farm from which the Yankee has made a graceful retreat.

Observations of High Official.

Lieutenant-Governor Draper, who had been an interested listener throughout Mr. Ellsworth's remarks, was asked to give the commission the benefit of his observations of farm life in Massachusetts, and while he said he was unable to pose as a practical farmer, still he had taken a great interest in the subject. He said the commission apparently had an idea that New England is struggling with a great immigrant problem with respect to its country life, but he had not the slightest doubt that the New England farmer will be able to cope with the question.

"We have, it is true, a very cosmopolitan population," said the speaker, "but it is rapidly becoming Americanized. About his own place of 80 acres

he said he employs men of six nationalities, but they get along together very harmoniously, and as fast as they learn our language they become good citizens. "Just as good Americans, in my judgment, as any Yankee."

Plea Against Clannishness.

"It is only natural, however, that they should be clannish when they first come to these shores, for they know nothing of the language of Americans or of the other immigrants with whom they are thrown in contact. It is necessary that they stick to each other until they have learned our language, our customs, and our institutions.

"You intimate that the Yankee is being driven from his farm by them; some of them have, but I am happy to say that there is one type of farmer on the increase in Massachusetts—the Yankee boy who went to the city when young, but has now tired of it and is returning to the farm to make his living, or to attempt to. I believe that in Massachusetts at least, there is a very noticeable movement countryward from the city.

Farming Life is Prosperous.

"Farming life in Massachusetts in my opinion is prosperous. Our farms are being kept up better, the conditions of the farmer are improving, and the value of his product is annually becoming greater."

Mrs. G. S. Ladd, wife of a past master of the State Grange, representing the farmer's wife, declared that her social life knows no more important person, measuring her influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife. Considering her importance, not nearly enough is done for her, and she suggested that it is the duty of the state to provide institutes for the farmers' wives, where by discussion they may improve their conditions. Domestic science also should be taught in the public schools, for the benefit of the girl of today, the home-maker of tomorrow.

HARGIS TRIAL BEGINS.

IRVINE, Ky.—The trial of Beach Hargis, charged with slaying his father, Judge Hargis, has begun. Young Hargis was accompanied into court by his mother, who is pledging her fortune for his defense.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT IN GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Escorted by a cavalry troop of the state militia, President-elect and Mrs. Taft were driven through a crowd of several thousand cheering citizens of this old Southern city today to the cottage of their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Landon Thomas, in Summerville. The Taft party arrived at 1:45 o'clock over the Southern Railway, and were met by a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce.

For a few days the Tafts will be guests at the Thomas cottage. Their permanent home while here will be the Trott cottage near the Bon Air hotel, a fashionable resort in Summerville.

According to a report by Judge W. F. Eve of Augusta, who has been visiting Washington, President Roosevelt has promised to visit Augusta while Mr. Taft is here. The President's visit will probably be made shortly after the Christmas holidays.

MELROSE WATER RATE REDUCTION

Increased revenue from the water department of Melrose has caused the city government to recommend the reduction of water rates. This reduction will undoubtedly be put in effect next Monday at the last meeting of the board of aldermen for this year.

The present rate places a minimum charge of \$15 on water takers, allowing them 7500 cubic feet of water. The proposed minimum rate is \$9, allowing 4500 cubic feet of water, with a proposed rate of \$5 for one-faucet customers, allowing 2500 cubic feet of water. An additional charge of 20 cents for each 100 cubic feet will be made.

WRIGHT BREAKS A FLIGHT RECORD

LEMANS, France—Wilbur Wright today broke the distance record for aeroplanes with a flight of 61 1/2 miles in 1 hour 53 minutes and 59 seconds. The flight was made in competition for the Michelin prize of 20,000 francs, which will go to Wright unless another aeroplane beats today's mark before this end of the year.

HONOR HOME OF WHISTLER

(Continued From Page One.)

and the door that leads to the side and into the rear of it is fast

FORESTS MUST BE PRESERVED SAYS STATE OFFICIAL

Robert S. Conklin Outlines Work for Forestry Association in the Conservation of Timber Lands.

GREAT FIRE DAMAGE

To increase the state appropriation for the preservation of forests; to protect with heavy timber planting the headwaters of our streams, thus augmenting the flow of water; to conserve the timber land and water supply to such advantage that they may be used for the promotion and construction of the inland and deeper waterways project, and to provide state officials in every township who shall be responsible for the protection of forests from fires, were the chief recommendations made by Robert S. Conklin, state commissioner of forestry, in his address at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association here recently, says the North American of Philadelphia.

Forestry Laws Necessary. For the accomplishment of such results, he outlined a plan of co-operation between the association and the forestry commission, whereby the commission shall furnish the association with full data regarding its needs in these respects. The members of the council of the association, comprising prominent men from every county in the state, are then to be instructed by the association to urge upon the Legislature the necessity for passing forestry laws consistent with the policies set forth.

"In many regions the planting of trees is absolutely necessary," said Mr. Conklin. "For this purpose the department has established three large nurseries, one at Mont Alto, Franklin county; one at Asaph, Tioga county, and the third at Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county. It is estimated that next spring there will be available for planting on the state reserves about 3,000,000 young trees, mostly white pine.

\$50,000 Acres Burned Over. "This, however, is a small percentage of what should be planted yearly. The Legislature ought to make it possible for the department to plant annually for the next 20 years 20,000,000 young seedlings. The annual cost to raise and plant these trees would be about \$75,000."

The report of F. L. Ritter, recording secretary, showed that \$500,000 acres of timber land were burned over by forest fires last fall. The unprecedented drought is given as the main cause for this destruction.

William S. Harvey, president of the National Forestry Association, and one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Association, spoke of the efforts being made to introduce bills favorable to forest preservation in Congress, in accordance with President Roosevelt's ideas.

NEWS ITEMS FROM GREATER BOSTON

One woman was rescued by firemen and several people had narrow escapes from injury at a fire on Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, Thursday evening. The flames totally destroyed five stables and two furniture storage warehouses with their contents. William H. Breen & Co. were the owners and estimate the total loss at close to \$50,000. The burned buildings were close to several dwelling houses and eight families were driven from their homes by the flames which threatened the buildings.

Inspector of Buildings Frank Weymouth of Chelsea has issued a statement relative to the work accomplished in the rebuilding of the business section of the city which show that up to the present \$3,030,437 has been expended for the construction of new buildings and a matter of \$200,000 more is involved in repairs made on old buildings. According to the report there have been 401 permits granted to build and 113 permits to repair.

Members of Battery A. M. V. M., made merry at the Somerset hotel Thursday evening at the annual banquet and reunion of past and present members. Several public men, former members of the organization, were present. Among the speakers were Gov.-elect Eben S. Draper and Lieut.-Gov.-elect Louis A. Frothingham.

Matthew Hale, elected at the city election to the board of aldermen from ward 11, has received a congratulatory telegram from President Roosevelt on the success he achieved in his first attempt in running for public office. President Roosevelt and Alderman-elect Hale are close friends.

Boston shoe and leather men joined in extending a hearty welcome to A. D. Brown, president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, which has recently purchased one of Boston's largest shoe concerns, the Batchelder-Lincoln company. Headed by William A. Pickett, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, representatives of the trade in this city descended upon President Brown in his new office and gave him a hearty greeting and welcome to Boston.

ENCAMPMENT DATE SET. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as announced by the executive committee, will be held from Aug. 9 to 14 in Salt Lake City.

CHOATE PRAISES PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS

League Head Says Number of Government Jobs Has Doubled in Mr. Roosevelt's Seven Years.

OLD SYSTEM'S KNELL

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Optimism is prevailing at the 28th annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform League now in session here.

The president of the league, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, was instructed to telegraph President Roosevelt congratulations upon his recent order "in aid of civil service advancement."

Growth of Merit System. At the start of his speech Mr. Choate sketched briefly the early struggle for civil service reform, beginning in 1847, and told of the organization of the National Civil Service League in 1881. He named Thomas Allen Jencks of Rhode Island as the pioneer who blazed the way with his first bill in 1865 as the pioneer of the reform in this country, and described the services in the movement of the late Daniel C. Gilman, from 1900 to 1907 president of the league; of Grover Cleveland, both as Governor of New York and president of the United States, and of George William Curtis and Carl Schurz.

Active in its Behalf. In referring to President Roosevelt's championship of civil service reform and his activities in its behalf, he said that in 1901, when Mr. Roosevelt became President, the classified list covered 108,967 out of an entire service of 235,766, but at this moment, so far as official figures are obtainable, the classified competitive service amounted in round numbers to 220,000, more than double the figure at which it stood when he entered upon the Presidency, out of a total executive civil service of 352,104.

Competitive List Increases.

Adding the labor list subject to examination, 5590, brought the competitive list at the present time to include almost two-thirds of the entire federal service, for which increase the principal credit was due to the President. He reminded his hearers that in the closing months of his official career the President had still further extended the application of the merit system by bringing within its provisions not less than 15,000 fourth-class postmasters.

Political Assessments.

Mr. Choate emphasized the fact that never had the civil service law prohibition of political assessments been so strictly enforced as at present. Regarding the activity of federal officeholders in political campaigns, Mr. Choate said that perhaps there was no direct political damage when it was exercised in a given section, where there was not critical division of the party as to candidates. But its moral effects were obviously detrimental. It was an evil, however, which, despite civil service enactments, would flourish until adverse public sentiment dethroned its downfall.

Fatal Blow at Spoils System.

Continuing the speaker said: "The recent act of President Roosevelt, which so fully sets on his record as a civil service reformer, and closes the work of our current year, by which at one blow he has brought the fourth class postmaster in the whole region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi within the classified list, and so snatched 15,000 officials at one stroke from the clutch of the politicians, by which they had hitherto been so strongly held, is a fatal blow to the last stronghold of the spoils system."

"When we consider the wonderful progress that has already been made in the redemption of public office in America from corruption since the close of our civil war, we may look forward with hope to the final triumph of our cause when what was regarded at the beginning as a visionary idea shall have proved itself to be indeed a very stern reality of American public life."

The Public Conscience.

"There has been in the last seven years an awakening of the public conscience throughout the country of a most remarkable character. The recognition of the duty of the average citizen to give attention to public affairs and the new disposition of the young men of the country to study and devote themselves to the public service, has wrought a change which has gone far to remove the reproach so constantly cast upon us by foreign nations that we were willing to abandon our cardinal doctrine of self-government and leave it all to the politicians."

Official Conduct Better.

"The standard of official conduct, both in the state and the nation, has been steadily raised, so that while there are still many shortcomings and much corruption and speculation, there is a stern resolve on the part of the government and the people to have that properly done, and all evil-doers brought to light, exposed and visited with the consequences which their crimes deserve."

"Our general standard of financial integrity has advanced and great transactions in finance, which not many years ago would have passed muster without a question by the public, are now apologized for by those concerned in them upon the ground that they were

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON—There was a brilliant cabinet dinner—Thursday night at the White House.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral William B. Emory was placed on the retired list of the navy.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Speaker Cannon has accepted an invitation to attend the opening exercises of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

PITTSBURG—The official investigation of the mine explosion at Marianna Nov. 28 has begun.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Suits have been brought against five men to test the local racetrack gambling law.

WASHINGTON—The American Institute of Architects has passed a resolution calling for a federal bureau of fine arts.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The public service commission has denied the petition of the Delaware & Hudson railroad to issue bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS—The Indianapolis clearing house has put itself on record against the Carter Savings Bank bill now in Congress.

DURANGO, Col.—A recent snowslide at a mine in San Juan county destroyed a large boarding house.

FAIRMONT, Va.—The Fairmont Window Glass Company has closed its factory until its employees agree to the old scale of wages.

WOOSTER, O.—Joseph Troxel has made a sausage 57 feet long with which he will entertain a party of friends on Christmas day.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Governor Campbell says that every saloon will be closed Dec. 20, for the first time in the history of the state.

WASHINGTON—Representative Keliher of the ninth district has nominated Thomas Alexis Sullivan of East Boston, Mass., for West Point.

WASHINGTON—Senator Bourne has introduced a bill providing for an increase in the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A. B. Norton, after serving 10 years in jail for a crime which he did not commit, probably will soon be set free. Another man has confessed to the crime.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Meyer has announced that he will not renew his order of last year permitting "Santa Claus" letters to go to charitable institutions.

NEW ENGLAND

GOSNOLD, Mass.—The tax rate here, \$3.72, the lowest in the state.

HINSDALE, Mass.—Thirty thousand fir trees have been shipped from here.

NORWOOD, Mass.—The tax rate here, \$25.60, is the highest in the state.

CHELSEA—More than \$3,200,000 \$3,200,000 building work is going on.

BEVERLY—George W. Lamb has been elected president of the common council.

MALDEN—There is to be a new \$250,000 rubber factory here that will employ 500 persons according to report.

MELROSE—At a banquet here Mayor Hibbard of Boston said he had saved his city over \$1,000,000.

BROCKTON, Mass.—It is said that the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company may establish a branch in Marlboro.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—A battalion of 400 marines has had a practice march of 25 miles to Dover and return.

PITTSFIELD—An order has been re-

ceived from Jay Gould by an aeronautic firm for a balloon of the best quality.

REVERE, Mass.—Mrs. Emma Waitt has agreed to furnish a site for the new school building.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The country life commission gave a hearing to those interested in the subject in this place.

SOUTH NORWALK, Ct.—The young women of a local church have formed a "mum" society, pledged not to whisper during the service.

PORTLAND, Me.—Scores of Aroostook county farmers have paid off mortgages with the profits of this year's bumper potato crop.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The naval board has arrived here to put the about cruisers Salem, Birmingham and Chester through certain engineering tests.

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. reports receipts of \$71,299 through the traffic occasioned by the Yale-Harvard game.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway has been notified by the railroad commissioners to strengthen its bridges.

SAUGUS, Mass.—The assessors of this town find that they have been appraising the personal property of the late Charles H. Bond too low. The difference made in the town's taxes amounts to \$10,000.

FOREIGN

ST. PETERSBURG—Roston-on-the-Don, a city of 120,000 inhabitants, has suffered a big fire loss.

TOKIO—The dismissal of seven Japanese professors of the University of Japan has excited comment here.

BERNE, Switz.—A. Dencher, minister of commerce, has been elected President of the Swiss republic.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chili.—Dr. Charco's expedition has sailed from here in search of the south pole.

BRUSSELS—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the Congo budgets. The socialists were opposed.

CAPE HAYTIE, Hayti.—The American cruiser Tacoma has arrived here from Port au Prince.

LONDON—Lord Morley declares that he will push his policy of constitutional reform in India in spite of the threats of the terrorists.

ROME—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted congratulations to the Turkish nation at the opening of its Parliament.

HAVANA—Governor Magoon says that he will soon issue an order empowering President-elect Gomez to contract a loan of \$15,000,000.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI—The Pan American Scientific Congress will hold its preparatory session on Dec. 24 at the Santiago University.

BUENOS AYRES—It is reported that Great Britain has offered to mediate between Argentina and Brazil, that the armament of these countries may be reduced.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—Gen. Antoine Simon, who led the revolution that ended the reign of President Nor Alexis, has been elected president of the republic by the Haytian Congress.

PARIS—A committee has been formed here to take charge of the erection of a monument to the memory of Horace Wells, a Hartford (Ct.) man and the discoverer of the so-called "laughing gas."

SINGAPORE—An attempt to scuttle the British steamer Kalama, which arrived here from New York, with fire in her cargo of case oil, was unsuccessful. No. 2 hold was pierced with a cannon shot to flood it. The oil is still burning furiously.

JAMES IS NEW COMMODORE

NEW YORK—The chief business of the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club Thursday night was the consideration of the new measurement rules which were recently passed by the Atlantic Coast Conference. The club's delegates to the conference were W. B. Duncan Jr., H. De B. Parsons, W. C. Kerr, H. L. Maxwell, William Hallcock, C. S. Hoyt, J. D. Sparkman and C. L. Poor. This committee submitted the report which after some discussion, was adopted, a few slight changes being made in the phraseology of the new rules.

The election of officers for 1909 resulted as follows: Commodore, Arthur Curtis James; vice-commodore, C. Ledyard Blair; rear commodore, Dallas B. Pratt; secretary, George A. Cormack; treasurer, Tarrant Putnam; measurer, William Hallcock; regatta committee, H. De B. Parsons, Ernest E. Lorillard, Walter C. Kerr; house committee, Thomas Bronson, H. Wykes, G. A. Freeman; committee on admission, Henry C. Ward, Philip V. De Goicouria, Henry T. Sloan, Philip H. Adee, J. D. J. Kelley; library committee, G. Kane, James A. Metcalf, Charles W. Lee; model committee, J. D. Sparkman, A. B. Hunt, Paul E. Stevenson.

PURITAN STORIES TOLD BY HUB MAN AT DETROIT DINNER

Samuel J. Elder Addresses the Members of the New England Society at Fourteenth Annual Banquet.

OFFICERS ELECTED

DETROIT, Mich.—The New England Society of this city celebrated its 14th anniversary at Wayne's Hotel with speeches by noted "Old Home Folks," and old-fashioned viands. Samuel J. Elder of Boston was one of the most prominent speakers.

The society elected the following officers: E. W. Peniston president, John H. Bissell vice-president, Edwin W. Gibson secretary, Charles A. Warren treasurer, Charles Moore, Henry W. Leland and Dr. Walter Manton directors.

Historical Features Shown.

On the north end of the table was the gallant Mayflower, on the other end the intermittent light of Cape Cod, then below the table was Plymouth rock. The menu was especially designed with John Alden and Priscilla off to the wedding.

Alexis C. Angell, the retiring president, acted as toastmaster and welcomed the guests.

Noted Men Speak.

The speakers were Ray Stannard Baker, the Michigan author; R. F. Sutherland of Windsor, speaker of the Canadian Parliament, and Samuel J. Elder, the prominent Boston lawyer.

Mr. Elder replied to the toast, "The Puritans," and treated his subject in a rather anecdotal way. He told a number of instances of the humor of the early Puritans, among other things mentioning Governor Bradford's account of a ball game at Plymouth. It seemed that some of the newcomers refused to work on Dec. 25, because it was "against their conscience to work on that day," and were duly excused because of these scruples.

Returning from work, however, the Governor found them playing ball in the street and told them it "was against his conscience that they should play and others work," and so he took away their ball and bats and thus stopped the first game of ball in America. It was a game of "stoole" ball and possibly the same as our "goal" ball, and, by a stretch of imagination, a precursor of our modern game.

Recalls Early Preacher.

"John Eliot is a charming example of the early preacher; untiring, generous, self-forgetful, he may well stand as a type of the missionary bishop," went on Mr. Elder.

"Do you remember one day how, knowing his generous disposition, one of his churchmen, in paying his salary, tied it in numberless knots in his handkerchief, and charged him to take it all home to the good wife?"

"On the way he visited a poor parishioner, and their meager surroundings so worked upon him that he began abruptly to tug away at the knots, and finally, unable to untie the few coins he had intended for them, he threw the handkerchief, alary and all, to the good wife, and said: 'Take it all. The Lord evidently meant you should have it!'"

SUIT TO RESTRAIN TELEPHONE CO.

PORTLAND, Me.—Suit has been entered in the United States circuit court here against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The suit is brought by Alfred S. Hayes of Boston and Frank H. Haskell of Portland for Jabez True of Portland, a minority stockholder in the Northeastern Telephone Company. They allege that the purchase by the New England company at auction of the assets of the Northeastern company, after having acquired a majority of the \$600,000 outstanding bonds, is unlawful.

They say that the purpose of the purchase was the removal of a competitor and that it is the intention to merge the companies.

A temporary injunction was asked. The hearing will be held Dec. 21.

WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS LINE OF GOODS FROM

50c to \$10

THAT APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF REFINED TASTES



41 SUMMIT ST. Next Hovey's Wholesale Retail

REGULATE TRAINS BY TELEPHONES

Successful in the Despatching Service of the Michigan Central Railroad Between Jackson and Detroit.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—After three weeks of use as a substitute for the telegraph in train despatching, the telephone seems to be a success in the Michigan Central's service between Jackson and Detroit. According to local officials, however, the telephones do not yet work perfectly, and the telegraph keys had to help out several times during the period of trial.

The line between Jackson and Detroit is on the main division, and is double tracked. The Ann Arbor men say that the telephone service will not be extended to single track sections, where the work of despatching is more intricate and more important.

Detroit officials, however, take a more optimistic view of the situation, and declare that the telephone system will be gradually extended until it supplants the telegraph. Work will soon commence installing the telephone lines on several local divisions.

DELAY FLOATING CRUISER YANKEE

NEW BEDFORD—Active efforts toward refloating the U. S. auxiliary cruiser Yankee from her submerged position off Penikese island have not been begun as yet, and it is not expected that it will be possible to start operations for a week, at least.

The wreckers, under the direction of William W. Waterspoon, who succeeded in freeing the Yankee from Hen and Chickens reef, upon which the cruiser was impaled, only to have her sink as she was proceeding to this port, are now nearly all in this vicinity, together with Commander Marsh of the Yankee.

Nephew Gets Grocery.

The nephew, Francis McGuinness, is given the grocery store a \$5000. Annie McGowan, a niece, gets \$5000; James Mullen, a nephew, gets \$5000.

Many other bequests are made.

Do You Drink

Hood's Buttermilk

Fresh from the Churn?

Order of our drivers or

H. P. HOOD & SONS

General Offices and Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory

494 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, Mass.

DAIRY LABORATORY, 70 Huntington Ave., HOOD'S MODEL CREAMERY, 7 Beacon St. and 55 Tremont St.

TRY A MUG OF HOOD'S BUTTERMILK fresh from the churn. Many persons find it is much more palatable and easily digestible than whole milk.

Delicious Beverage, a Cheap Food

and thus used furnishes more nutriment than almost any other beverage except whole milk. An ordinary glass contains as much nourishment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good-sized potato. Hood's Buttermilk is the genuine old-fashioned article, produced from the churning of cream into butter.

Order of our drivers or

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Messiah

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At 7:30 P. M.

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Miss Griggs, Alto

Mr. Glenn Hall, Tenor

Mr. Croston, Bass

Monday, Dec. 21

At 7:30 P. M.

Mrs. Williams, Soprano

Miss Benedict, Alto

Mr. Glenn Hall, Tenor

Mr. Martin, Bass

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NEW YORK CENTRAL VICE-PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR ROADS

William C. Brown, Speaking
At Annual Banquet of the
Commercial Club, Asks for
Broader Legislation.

NEEDS ARE GREAT

William C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central railroad corporation, in an address at the annual meeting of the Commercial Club, made a plea for an equitable legislative policy toward the railroads of the country on the part of both state and nation.

He alluded to his own connection of more than a quarter of a century with the Burlington road, built by Boston capital, and to his cognizance of the far-reaching faith of those who established the system, and urged application of the same spirit to the solution of current railroad problems.

Increase in Needs of Roads.

Forecasting the next quarter century as a period of tremendous increase in production, Mr. Brown gave estimates of two to four times the present output in every branch of production.

"Increasing income to producers, increasing cost to railroads, but with decreased railroad rates to benefit the one and drain the other, and at the same time the multiplied business for the next quarter century," said he, "lead to the question of transportation facilities and how they are to be provided."

Hill's Estimate Not Extravagant.

"During the great congestion of 1907, James J. Hill estimated that it would require the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 a year for five years to make the railroad facilities of the United States equal to the demand they will be called upon to meet."

"I do not regard Mr. Hill's statement as extravagant, but reducing it by one-half and applying it to the years covered by the estimates for increased traffic that I have given will make it necessary to raise \$750,000,000 for increasing and improving railroad facilities during the coming 15 years."

Effects of Legislation.

"Here in New England, in Boston, where millions of dollars have been raised in the past for expenditures in the construction of railroads and the development of the great middle west, I want to ask you to carefully consider the legislation, national and state, that has been passed during the last five years in the so-called regulation of railroads."

"Consider carefully the campaign of agitation and condemnation; remember that everything in the way of development of railroad transportation has been the result of the investment of private capital, and that if those extensions, enlargements and improvements, absolutely indispensable to national welfare and development, are made, it must be by the further investment of private capital, with the alternative of government ownership."

Plea for Fairness.

"I do not question the right, the wisdom, or the necessity, for supervision and regulation of railroads by the nation or the states which create them."

"Under our form of government 'the people rule, and the term rule' is synonymous with regulation. The right to rule or regulate carries with it the power, if unwisely exercised, very seriously to injure the thing regulated."

"In view of this should not the right to regulate the railroads by both the state and the nation be exercised in a spirit of broad-minded, unprejudiced judicial impartiality, uninfluenced alike by the importunities of great interests on one side and uninformed popular clamor on the other?"

ALASKA TO HAVE FARM DISPLAY

SEATTLE, Wash.—A novel exhibit of farm products will be the display from Alaska at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The country has been designated as the land of gold and ice. In order to remove this impression Alaska will show what can be done in the way of farming in various sections of the Northland.

It has been demonstrated by the United States government that much of the territory is valuable for agricultural purposes. Alaska can furnish homesteads of 320 acres each to 200,000 families and has resources to support a population of 3,000,000 persons.

The government has demonstrated that wheat, oats, barley and rye can be grown successfully, and clover and timothy can be grown. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, celery, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, beets and other vegetables have been raised, and the finest strawberries, gooseberries, cranberries and other small fruits that are found anywhere have been grown in Alaska.

BUILDING HUDSON BOAT IN REPLICA

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Hendrik Hudson's "Halvemon," the carave, in which he crossed the Atlantic and sailed up the river named for him, is now being reproduced in the royal dock, where the keel was recently laid. Holland will send this unique replica over to represent the old mother country at the tercentenary festivities in New York during September, 1909, to commemorate the Anglo-Dutch navigator's anchoring off Manhattan Island on Sept. 3, 1609.

FREIGHT ROAD FOR EAST BOSTON

Project Is Intended to Make
Wharves in the Island
Wards Available for In-
dustries and Shipping.

It proposed to build a freight railroad two miles long bordering the waterfront of East Boston, to open up many large wharves that are now used for little more than storage because of the lack of transportation facilities.

These wharves have large slips, and in many cases are more serviceable than those of Boston proper. They border on a channel 1600 feet wide and 35 feet deep, yet for about two miles they are of little use to shipping because there are no adequate means of getting freight to vessels.

The Boston & Albany railroad cares for the Cunard docks, but between the point where this road enters East Boston and the docks referred to there is a large field open for improvement.

From the place where the Boston & Albany road enters East Boston the new line will follow the Chelsea river for a mile, run under the Chelsea bridge and end at Summer street. Spur tracks will be supplied to the various docks, connected directly with the main line.

Many well-known men are behind this project, including N. Murray Howe, J. Sumner Draper, Arthur Wainwright, Henry H. Richardson, Eugene N. Fox, E. W. Bowditch and Ellerton T. Whitney.

Last October the Legislature referred the petition sent to it by the promoters of the railroad to the harbor and land commission and the railroad commissioners to determine a feasible route. Whether the road shall be built on public or private land and what land shall be used for the purpose will probably be reported by the Legislature next month.

The proposed cotton mills in East Boston, upon which work will be started as early as possible this coming spring, will require easy access to wharves where ships may load and unload, and with the development of a much larger waterfront, other enterprises of various types will come. The new railroad will not only be of great benefit to individuals, but will be a boon to the city of Boston as a whole.

BIG EARNINGS FROM YALE GAME

Railroad Takes in Thousands
of Dollars From Spectators
to Football Contest at New
Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—The returns of the N. Y. N. H. & H. Railroad Company for traffic and earnings from Yale-Harvard football game here last month show that the passengers carried were 41,454, as compared with 39,777 for the corresponding game two years ago. The revenue received from football passengers on the steam road was \$71,290, as compared with \$62,901 in 1906.

The receipts at the last game from football traffic alone were about \$8000 more than the amount received a day during the last fiscal year from passenger traffic on the whole system of more than 2000 miles. The passengers from Boston were 7048, as compared with 6032 passengers two years ago, and the revenue was \$18,931, as compared with \$15,476 in 1906. The New York passengers numbered 12,952, as compared with 11,080 two years ago, corresponding figures for revenue being \$19,428, as compared with \$16,629.

COLLIER IS TAXED TO IMPORT DOGS

NEW YORK.—Peter F. Collier, master of the Monmouth County Hunt Club, Eatontown, N. J., must pay duty on 59 hounds which he imported on the Bovic from Liverpool. The customs authorities held them for duties and a bond had to be given to release the dogs. The collector assessed duties at 20.

Deputy Collector Couch informed his chief that Collier had not taken the oath certifying to his citizenship and had not produced the pedigrees of the dogs. On this information the protest of the importer was overruled and the duty was enforced.

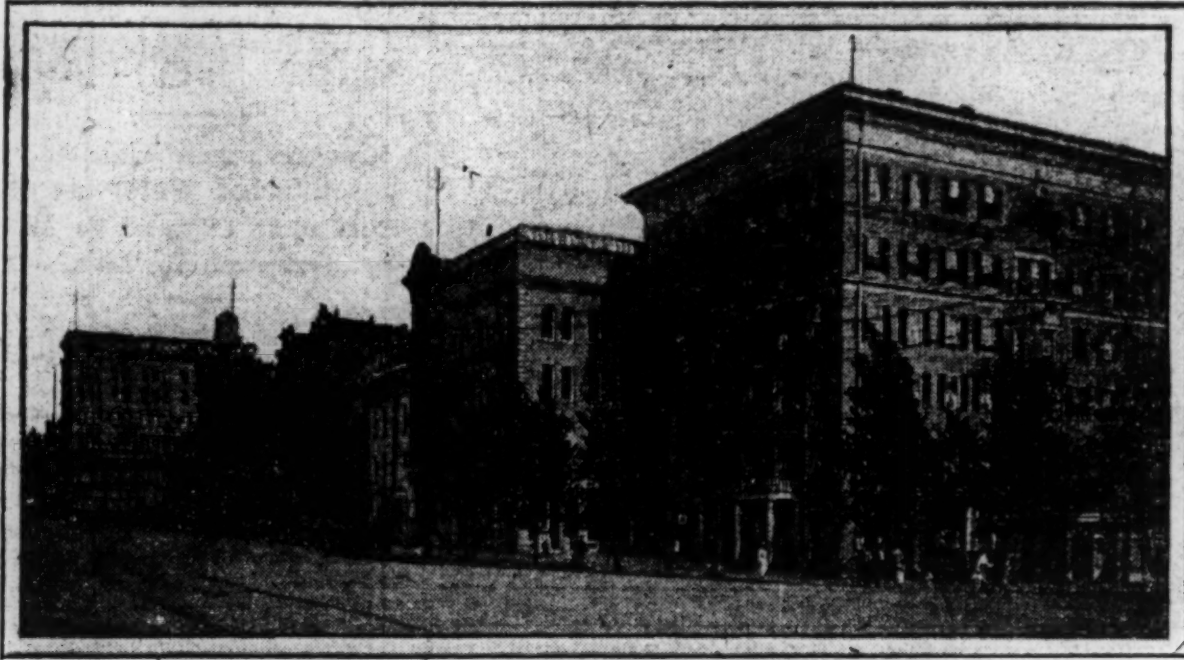
Collier also has a protest filed against the collector on a touring automobile, taken abroad and recently brought back. He was asked to pay duty on it because he had repairs costing \$600 made on the machine abroad. He decided that President Roosevelt should know how Americans are being treated in the tariff, and he wrote an account of the incident to the President.

By a ruling of the treasury department an American car, or one that has been taken out of the United States, and repairs made abroad, may be returned to the United States free of duty, providing the repairs have not improved the car more than 10 per cent.

POSTAL SAVINGS IN CANADA.

There are some conveniences about the postal savings system of Canada which are appreciated by depositors. A person may open an account at one postoffice and continue it at any number of other offices, depositing wherever he may happen to be, and yet have the whole amount at his command at any one office, should he wish to withdraw it. This is made easy by the fact that his account is kept at the postmaster-general's office in Ottawa. A family moving from one place to another does not have to draw its money from the savings bank and carry it along, at the risk of a robbery. It finds the amount at its disposal wherever it goes.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

View of Penn Square In Reading, Pa.



BUSINESS AND SHOPPING DISTRICT OF READING, PA.

The view in the above picture lies between Fourth and Sixth streets. This large open square is the business and shopping center of the city and the busy lane of its traffic and travel. The large colonial building in the foreground is the Mansion House, the city's largest and oldest hotel. The square structure standing out in relief in the background is the largest of the many department stores that are scattered through the square. Toward the left in the background rises Mt. Penn, famed throughout eastern Pennsylvania for its beautiful Swiss-like scenery and unique summer pavilions.

DISCOVER RIVER IN EARTH'S DEPTHS

Well Drillers Locate What Is
Thought to Be Stream Fif-
teen or Twenty Miles Wide
Near Kittanning (Pa.)

KITTANNING, Pa.—Future droughts in Crawford, Venango, Armstrong and Butler counties have been dissipated by the discovery that underlying that section of the state there is an underground river from 15 to 20 miles wide.

The facts are established by the records of oil wells drilled, and to this source of supply persons suffering from water famine are assured they can turn when necessary. The strata is of white gravel and found at a depth of 60 to 100 feet.

The direction of the stream has been determined by drivers who have struck artesian wells while exploring for oil. The first was at Buxton, three miles south of Titusville. The same water is discovered at Fildmore, a summer resort in the same section. Similar wells have been opened up at Kaneville, Venango county; Jefferson City, Clarion county; and the biggest of all near Turkey City. The stream is found in the Parker and petroli oil development, and wells have been struck at Arzyle, Miller, Carlson Center and near Callery Junction, Butler county. The supply of the underground river is said to be boundless.

TAFT TO SETTLE TYPE OF CANAL

WASHINGTON.—The kind of canal that will be built at Panama will depend upon the judgment of President-elect Taft. His trip to the canal zone, it is learned, will be for the purpose of testing finally whether the lock canal plan, with the questionable Gatun dam, is to be continued, or whether, while there is time, the plan shall be changed.

Mr. Taft will be accompanied by a corps of expert engineers, including F. P. Stearns of Boston, when he goes to Panama late in January, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the work being done on the canal and deciding whether it is advisable to call a halt and begin construction of a sea level canal.

The selection of these engineers and the general plan of investigation to be made were the subject of the special conference at the White House, Thursday between Judge Taft and President Roosevelt.

The President, it is said, realizes that if he insists on the lock plan being continued and it should prove to be a failure it will reflect upon him.

The President urged Mr. Taft to make his own decision, and this he is preparing to do.

TAFT'S IDEA OF REVISION.

DANVILLE, Va.—President-elect Taft, while in this city on his way to Augusta, Ga., was asked for a statement making clear his remarks on the tariff at the Ohio Society dinner in New York. He dictated the following statement:

"The language of the plank is not entirely clear, but, as I said in the campaign, my construction of it is that the measure of the tariff should be the difference between the cost of production of the article in this country and such cost abroad, and that in the estimate of the cost of production here there should be included among other elements what is regarded in each place as a reasonable manufacturer's profit."

Judge Taft, while the train ran along, was hard at work at a writing table, with half a bushel of letters around him, awaiting his attention or his signature.

CITY LIABLE FOR MOB DAMAGE.

CHICAGO.—The Illinois supreme court has affirmed a judgment in favor of Frank Sturgis, holding the city liable for damage done by a mob on July 15, 1903. The decision will be cited in Springfield, Ill., where suits approximating \$100,000 are pending.

SENATE INTENDS TO STOP SPYING

WASHINGTON.—It is the intention of the Senate before the end of the present Congress, according to a declaration made today by one of its prominent members, to put a complete stop to the system of espionage that has been maintained over persons in public life through officers of the secret service.

It is declared that under the present administration the surveillance of men in public life and outside has become almost as offensive as anything ever reported from Russia, and it is the purpose of the Senate leaders to enact legislation which will confine the operations of the secret service to its legitimate use, namely the detection and prevention of counterfeiting and other crimes against United States currency.

It is expected that the first step will be to expose fully the business in which the service has been engaged and then to draft the desired legislation. Senator Hall, acting chairman of the appropriation committee, has not yet selected the members of the subcommittee to conduct the investigation. It is understood that the names will be announced immediately after the holidays.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana is spoken of as the probable chairman.

The investigation will be conducted on broad lines. Not only will Chief Wilkie of the secret service be called upon to testify, but several of his operators will also be required to tell of their individual work.

Comptroller Tracewell of the treasury department will be asked what expenditures have been authorized for detective work in any branch of the government and the vouchers may be called for.

"Congress would not have dared to pass any resolutions of criticism aimed at the President a year ago this time," remarked Representative Watson of Indiana today. "They think that the President is going out of office now and it will be safe."

"FAIR HARVARD" INSPIRES ELIOT

NEW YORK.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, who addressed the students of the Horace Mann School and the Teachers' College, was greeted by them with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

"The song which you have just sung," said he, "has been sung by thousands of Harvard graduates for 80 years. It testifies to the deep and abiding love for the old place where they receive their early training, the place where they spent the early years of their life giving their spirits for the future."

"I hope that you are giving your spirits here. For, let me tell you, the most precious possession of all our lives is the joy of looking back on the places where we are trained."

"Let me exhort you to learn here to do with your might whatsoever your hand findeth to do."

"It is 54 years since I began to teach as a tutor in Harvard College and a survey of the past half century inspires me with great hope for the future of education in this country."

TWO WED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

WORCESTER, Mass.—A lapse of 14 years has occurred between a romance begun in Maine 17 years ago culminated as the result of a chance meeting on the street in Boston within a few weeks by M. Albert Alley of New York and Miss T. Hackett of Boston, in their marriage here at the home of the Rev. Dr. Edward Parson Drew.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Alley, a prosperous insurance man of 48, and Miss Hackett, then only 19 years old, met at a Maine summer resort. Two years later they became engaged to be married. Mr. Alley went to New York and engaged in business and without any breach or quarrel they drifted apart and did not meet again until by chance in Boston. This meeting resulted in several more. Mr. Alley urged a quick marriage, and Miss Hackett consented.

PULLMAN CHIEF EXPLAINS "TIPS"

Manager Dean Says Public
Does Not Reward the Car
Porters Because They Are
Underpaid.

CHICAGO.—The tipping system as it obtains in America and particularly as it applies to the Pullman Company underwent a fleeting inquiry before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane and its existence was ascribed to selfishness.

This statement was made by Richmond Dean, general manager of the Pullman Company, into the rates of which Mr. Lane is inquiring. The witness denied that the public tips the porter because he is underpaid, and observed:

"The tipping system is a result of the selfishness of persons who desire better service than their fellows and are willing to pay for it."

"What is the salary of a porter, Mr. Dean?" inquired Attorney Mahan, representing the complainant.

"They are paid \$25 a month," answered the witness.

"Does the company furnish their meals?"

"The company does not."

"I think it takes that much to buy their meals, then," commented the lawyer.

William J. Underwood, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which operates its own sleeping cars, testified as to the cost of operation and maintenance of his cars. The information was desired in order to furnish a basis of comparison for the Pullman tariffs.

EGYPTIAN TOMBS IN ART MUSEUM

Reconstructed after a journey of 4000 or more miles, ceremonial portions of the tombs of Prince Raemka and Sekhem-hathor—a satellite of King Userkaf—are to be set up in one of the courtyards of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. These are votive chambers of the Egyptian mausoleums, in which the families of the dead were wont to assemble to perform rites.

The chambers will be lined with glass through which visitors to the museum, standing inside the chambers, may view the inscriptions and curious sculptures of ages long gone by. The specimens thus far exhibited at the museum show to what a point of perfection the ancient Egyptians brought not only sculpture but painting. The coloring of the low reliefs is beautiful and is believed to have been preserved in almost the same tone as that in which it was when the work was done thousands of years ago.

Both of these "offering chambers" are from the Mastaba tombs of the fifth dynasty at Sakharra, in the "street of tombs," 200 yards to the northward of the Step Pyramid, where they were placed in accordance with the then ancient custom of the Egyptians of grouping the sepulchers of ministers and high officials near the pyramids of the monarch whom they served.

WELLESLEY RULES FOR CHAPERONAGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—When Wellesley College opens its midwinter term in January a revised list of rules of chaperonage will go into effect, according to the announcement made at the college. The new rules, which were perfected by a committee of five, call for radical changes from the regulations first adopted 10 years ago.

They will affect the undergraduates when on shopping trips, at theatre parties or attending luncheons in Boston. With the new term the hour for closing houses on the campus will be 9:45 p. m., instead of 10, as heretofore. In "village" houses the hour for closing will remain 10. Guests may not be entertained after these hours.

The student government societies' regulations are interpreted to mean that a student may not be in Boston later than 6:30 p. m. without a chaperon.

BOMBS FROM AIR HURLED AT CITY

Theoretically Los Angeles Is
Off the Map As Result
of Aeronauts' Undiscovered
Attack in Night.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles has been theoretically bombed and destroyed. The citizens of this city awoke to learn that they were all homeless, and the majority of them hors de combat.

At first they were inclined to pool the suggestion, until they read in the papers how Roy Knabenshue, the balloonist had encircled the city in his dirigible Thursday night and showered it with bombs.

This surprising situation is the result of Knabenshue's demonstration of what a fleet of foreign airships might do to this or any other city under cover of darkness. The daring young aeronaut ascended over the city and from the black night sky dropped bomb after bomb upon the downtown and residential sections.

The bombs fell upon the roofs of the court house, city hall and other buildings and burned out harmlessly. Searchlights were sent probing into the darkness, but the airship could not be located.

Y. M. C. A. PRAISED BY ROOSEVELT

President Also Compliments
Soldiers and Sailors at a
Banquet Tendered Them by
Washington Organization.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt praised the local Y. M. C. A. work and paid a compliment to the enlisted men of the army and navy by attending a banquet given in their honor by the foregoing organization.

Henry B. MacFarland, district commissioner, presided and introduced the President, who said:

"I have immense sympathy for the Y. M. C. A. work. I sympathize with many of the different branches of that work; for none do I have quite the sympathy that I have for the work done among the enlisted men of the army and navy."

Hold Honor of Country.

"I feel that you who wear the uniform of the United States aloft or ashore have on you a burden of responsibility for the honor and interest of the country which on the one hand imposes upon you a standard of conduct which we demand from no other class of our citizens, and on the other hand entitles you to a measure of respect and regard such as we have for no other class of our citizens."

Provides Healthful Amusement.

"One of the reasons why I have so strong a feeling for the Y. M. C. A. is because of my firm belief that the proper way to keep anybody out of mischief is to give him, when he hasn't work, something to do that is not mischief."

"The Y. M. C. A. and kindred institutions offer to the young men of the country the chance, while leading decent lives, to have healthy amusement, to benefit themselves in mind and body and to enjoy the pleasures that add to instead of taking away from good character."

PORTUGAL FACES CLIMAX TODAY

LISBON.—The Portuguese cabinet is holding a heated session today to determine whether to follow the advice of Ferreira do Amaral, president of the council of ministers, to resign in a body as the result of the failure of the regenerator party to support the government in its monarchical concentration program.

The cabinet announced on Thursday that it would resign, but today's indications are that a compromise will be reached. The King is anxious to avoid a parliamentary crisis and is urging the cabinet to remain.

PORTUGAL COUNTS ON ENGLAND'S AID

LISBON, Portugal.—In the event of trouble with China over the firing on the Macao fortifications by two Chinese gunboats, Portugal is today making no secret of the fact that she will count on England's aid.

The foreign office has received only the barest mention of the Macao incident, to the effect that the gunboats opened fire on the fortifications when their commanders were ordered from the harbor.

Macao is a Portuguese dependency in China and the natives have been bordering on revolt since the recent change in the Chinese administration.

SHIPS TO TOUR PHILIPPINES

MANILA.—The third Pacific squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, is to start at once on a tour of the southern Philippine Islands, returning to Manila on Jan. 9.

NEW RAILROAD BIG FACTOR FOR PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Brazilian and Argentine Military
Rivalry Giving Way
to Better Feeling Since the
Transandine Line Opened.

OPENS UP COUNTRY

BUENOS AIRES.—While the rivalry between Argentine and Brazil for military supremacy in South America is daily becoming more intense and aggressive, all lovers of peace point with satisfaction to the recent completion of railroad connection between Buenos Aires and Porto Alegre, in southern Brazil, as a factor for mutual understanding.

The laconic posters announcing the departure from Montevideo, Uruguay, at 9 p. m. every Sunday, of a train for Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre, Brazil, with connection with the Argentine at Paysandu, are recording an event of great importance to the whole of South America.

Important Railroad Link.

This railroad not only connects with Brazil, with the Argentine, via Uruguay, but also with Chile through the transandine railroad.

Furthermore, the day is now comparatively near when the capital of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, will be reached by rail from Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, for the connecting links between the Porto Alegre, Parana, Paulista, Leopoldina and Central railroad systems of Brazil are being forged as rapidly as possible, so that, for instance, southern Brazil today is opened up in a manner that would have been deemed impossible 10 years ago.

The restriction of intercourse through lack of railroad connection is in large measure responsible for the chronic friction between the various neighboring republics and their squabbles and jealousies are due not to mutual misunderstanding but to lack of understanding.

Thus the markedly improved relations between Argentine and Chile are coincident with the increase of the passenger and freight traffic over the transandine railroad, and so the linking up of Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil must necessarily make for peace on the basis of mutual understanding, interests and progress.



LOOK ABOUT

You'll be bewildered by a thousand tawdry and useless things for Holiday Gifts.

Then come here.

You'll be refreshed by the well-arranged display of useful articles for Men and Boys.

From a Scarf or a Scarf Pin to a Suit of Evening Clothes or a Fine Fur Overcoat, this store has what men best like and most want.

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FINE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES
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Manufacturer's Sale of
CHINA, ART GLASS, POTTERY AND NOVELTIES
Owing to change in business goods must be sold at once.
HARRY O. MAYO & CO.
Manufacturers' Agents.

LOUISIANA FIELDS' BIG WASTE OF GAS TO BE PREVENTED

Secretary of Interior Withdraws Tract From Entry Pending Inquiry by the Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of the Interior has just withdrawn from entry, by the President's order, all the public lands in the petroleum and natural gas field in northwestern Louisiana, known as the Caddo Oil Field, and embracing some 6500 acres. This action is taken pending a careful geological investigation by the U. S. geological survey, with a view to preventing the terrific waste of natural gas now chargeable to the Caddo field.

Representatives of the survey recently visited the Caddo district and report a waste of natural gas which is beyond all precedent. This field is a large oil producer has only lately come into prominence; but several years ago one of its natural gas wells began to leak badly as a result of poor work in packing the well above the gas-bearing sand. The leakage increased and the well "blew out"; the pipe, derrick and entire apparatus were engulfed in the hole and submerged by water which blew out with the gas.

Wells Wasting Gas.

Three additional similar cases are reported, due to indifferent work, the gas blowing out under tremendous pressure, and a fifth eruption is expected soon.

In one well the waste has been going on for four years, an incredible amount of gas having been dissipated. In another well a crater about 300 feet in diameter has been formed, containing water and some petroleum and in the center the gas boils up in the form of a large mud volcano.

This well has been wasting gas about two years at a rate, variously estimated by persons familiar with gas wells, of 15,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours.

In another well the discharge is constantly burning—a gigantic torch, flaming night and day from 75 to 100 feet high.

The total waste in the Caddo field, an only partially developed region, is estimated by the chief geologist of the geological survey at 75,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, or more than 5 per cent of the total amount of natural gas usefully consumed in the entire United States.

Government Action Probable.

The work of drilling and packing many of the wells in the field is described as most careless and faulty, and it is this which is causing such deplorable waste of a great natural resource which should make prosperous the entire section.

The object of the withdrawal of all the public lands in the vicinity is to insure the government's retaining title to the land, pending necessary legislation as well as action by the state officials.

Remedial engineering work is also necessary to stop the wasteful flow of gas which is now depleting the common supply under the government as well as under other private lands.

Oil men have the fanciful belief that after the gas has exhausted itself the production of oil will be improved—an idea for which there is no geological justification, as this rapid escape of gas rather injures the oil chances of the field by permitting an influx of salt water as the gas pressure is removed.

Up to the present time nothing whatever has been done to check this waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it is probably that some effective measures will follow the action of the secretary.

TURKISH CITY WANTS GAS PLANT

SALONICA, Turkey.—Salonica, next to the metropolis the principal city of European Turkey, is making an interesting experiment in municipal ownership. The Ottoman Gas Company's concession has run out and the government has refused to renew it. At the same time the municipality of Salonica has made a proposal to the ministry of public works to undertake the lighting of the city on lines that will double and even treble the number of jets and the volume of gas supplied without costing the city a cent.

This will be made possible by the municipality turning over the new concession to the Ottoman Gas Company for 25 years, which in return will guarantee the improved service described.

BROKERS OFFER AID TO HUGHES

NEW YORK—On the day before the first meeting of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate operations in the various exchanges of Wall street, President Bodeau of the Consolidated Stock Exchange sent a letter to Horace White, temporary chairman of the inquisitorial body, advising that all the machinery of his institution would be placed at the disposal of the investigators.

U. S. CONGRATULATES TURKEY. WASHINGTON—Resolutions were introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House tendering the nation's congratulations to the new Parliament of Turkey.

Canadian Parliament to Open January 20



CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT OTTAWA, ONT.

Front View of Magnificent "Central Block" of Dominion Government Buildings Which Contains the Senate Chamber, House of Commons Hall, Suites of Offices and the Library.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The opening of the new session of the Canadian Parliament has been postponed from Jan. 13 to Jan. 20 owing to the delay in the alterations in progress in the main building.

The addition of the new wing was undertaken with some trepidation, as these "buildings" are considered the most beautiful example of Gothic architecture on this side of the Atlantic and their situation rivals that of any European group.

It was feared that their perfect proportions and arrangement might be marred by any enlargement, but the necessity for accommodating the ever-increasing representation from the provinces has overruled objections and the extension has been made and the details of the original construction have been exactly followed.

Proceedings at Opening.

The first day's proceedings, as is always the case with a new Parliament, will be of a formal character. The morning will witness the swearing in of the new members of the House of Commons and their signature of the roll of

allegiance. There is generally a rush by some of the new members to be the first to sign the roll and so lead the parchment. The proceedings are of a most democratic character. The clerk is present with his officials, and the oath is administered in batches of three or four at a time. The ministers take their chance with the rank and file.

Speaker's Chair Vacant.

That afternoon the members will gather in the House of Commons, but with the speaker's chair vacant. Dr. Flint, the clerk will preside, and nothing will be done until the gentleman usher of the black rod gives his three customary knocks, and having entered and made his traditional bows will inform the assembled commons that his excellency, the Governor-General desires their attendance in the Senate Chamber. Then the members will troop over to the red chamber where Sir Charles Fitzpatrick will inform them that it is the pleasure of his excellency that they shall forthwith return to their own chamber and elect a speaker, and

that they are to return the following day when he will state his reasons for summoning the Parliament together.

Favor Election of Marcell.

When the Commons are back in their own chamber Sir Wilfrid Laurier will move the election of the new speaker, who will be Charles Marcell, M. P. for Bonaventure. Then the House will adjourn until the next day.

The formal opening with its "fuss and feathers" will consequently take place on Jan. 21. Then will be seen the guard of honor and the gay scene in the Senate chamber.

The Saturday drawing room was found to involve considerable inconvenience for ladies from other cities, who by the fixing of Friday will be able to pay their respects to their excellencies and yet be home for Sunday.

On Jan. 21 his excellency, Earl Grey, G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada, in his "address from the throne" to both houses, outlines the more important points to be considered at this "summoning of Parliament."

TAFT AND BURTON IN OPEN BREAK

President-Elect Informs Representative He Cannot Be Cabinet Member Because of Political Ties in Ohio.

NEW YORK—There has been an open break in the friendly relations between President-elect Taft and Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio. Not only has Mr. Taft bluntly informed Mr. Burton that he could not be a member of the Taft cabinet, but Mr. Taft has expressed to Mr. Burton his emphatic disapproval of the latter's tactics in Ohio politics within the last few weeks.

This is the information which comes from Ohioans who are still in New York. Mr. Taft is described as being greatly incensed because Mr. Burton disseminated stories in Ohio that Taft was opposed to his brother, Charles P. Taft, running for the United States Senate, and that he (Burton) was in reality the new administration's candidate for Foraker's place.

Another reason for Mr. Taft's disapproval is that Burton, who was offered the secretaryship of the treasury, under the pledge of secrecy which is supposed to prevail in such matters, announced that he had been offered the portfolio, and used this in Ohio as substantiation of his statement that he would have a good deal to do with dispensing federal patronage in the Buckeye state.

NEW YORK LEADS IN MILES OF ROAD

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York now leads the country in number of miles of state roads in operation. In all 830 miles of roads were constructed by the state during the past year, according to a statement issued by State Engineer Frederick Skene. In 1907 only 331 miles were constructed.

There are now approximately 500 miles under contract to be completed by October, 1909. Of the \$50,000,000 voted by the people of the state for good roads, \$11,000,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature.

Engineer Skene estimates that if the state roads of New York were placed end to end they would reach from New York city to Buffalo via Albany and back from Buffalo to New York city via Elmira and Binghamton.

ORDER PREVENTS FIR TREE WASTE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The recent order of Chairman James S. Whipple of the state fish, forest and game commission, prohibiting the cutting of spruce and balsam trees in the Adirondacks for holiday purposes is estimated at this time to have saved between 400,000 and 500,000 trees to the future forests of that region. This is a very low estimate, it is conceded.

TRIAL OF MAJOR BEECHER RAY. MANILA—Major Beecher Ray, former sergeant-at-arms of the Republican convention, is under an investigation today for alleged irregularities in his pay accounts.

FALLS GREATER THAN NIAGARA?

Iguazu Cataract in South America Finishes With a Grand Leap of a Little Over 229 Feet.

Larger than Niagara is the cataract of the Iguazu falls, almost at the intersection of the three frontiers of Paraguay, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The river takes its name from a Spanish word meaning great waters.

About 12 miles from its mouth the bed drops suddenly down a rocky perpendicular cliff some 213 feet high, hence there is a waterfall of that great height.

At this spot a delightful little island, beautiful with vegetation, divides the river into two arms so that the total width is about two miles and a half. The Brazilian arms of the river forms a tremendous horseshoe here and plunges into a great chasm with a deafening roar, while the arm on the Argentine side spreads out in a sort of amphitheatre form and finishes with one grand leap a little over 229 feet.

The Arms Unite.

Below the island the two arms unite and flow into the Parana river. From the Brazilian bank the spectator, at a height of 280 feet, gazes out over two and a half miles of some of the wildest and most fantastic water scenery he can ever hope to see.

Waters stream, seethe, leap, bound, froth and foam, "throwing the sweat of their agony high in the air and writhing, twisting, screaming and moaning, bear off to the Parana." Under the blue vault of the sky this sea of foam, of pearls, or iridescent dust bathes the great background in a shower of beauty that all the more adds to the riot of tropical hues already there.

Roar Heard 20 Miles.

When a high wind is blowing the roar of the cataract can be heard nearly 20 miles away. A rough estimate of the horsepower represented by the falls is 14,000,000.

Few sightseers ever catch a glimpse of the great Iguazu falls, because it takes six days to make the picturesque journey of about 1250 miles from Buenos Ayres amid the fair fertile plains of Santa Fe and the savage luxuriance of the virgin forest, passing through the territory of the missions and the ruins of Jesuit churches and convents.

SENATE CONFIRMS NEW NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON—In executive session the Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, lately third assistant secretary of state of the United States, to be minister to Roumania and Servia, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio, to be assistant to the attorney-general.

Charles P. Neill, of the district of Columbia, to be commissioner of labor.

W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be vice-governor of the Philippines.

WEST WANTS FREE LUMBER CONCEDED BY TARIFF BOARD

Congressmen Threaten to Withhold Votes for Bill Unless Demand Is Met—Byrnes on Revision.

WASHINGTON—The outlook for free lumber in the new tariff law, which will be enacted at the special session Mr. Taft will call as President, shortly after March 4 next, has been considerably improved as the result of informal action taken this week by a large company of Middle West Republican members of the House, some 40 in all. These gentlemen have served notice on the ways and means committee, as well as on the speaker, that if the new tariff bill fails to provide for the removal of the \$2 duty on rough lumber, they will not only refuse to vote for it, but will help in the organization of an insurgent movement which will prevent tariff legislation of any kind.

These men in their several districts are committed to free lumber, and it would be out of the question for them to take any other stand than the one they have now taken. Their districts would retire them to private life at the first opportunity.

The speaker and Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee have been impressed with the importance of the situation which this informal movement represents. Unless these Middle West Republicans fall into line, tariff legislation will fail. It is understood that the outlook for free lumber has been materially improved, and that there is now scarcely a question but the whole of the \$2 duty will be removed.

As a matter of fairness both to the speaker and to Chairman Payne, it should be said in this connection that there is nothing in the record showing that either of them is thinking of standing in the way of free lumber. On the contrary, so far as either has been heard from, it has been to favor the removal of the reduction of this duty. Lumber, in spite of the hard times of the past year, is now cheaper than for a long time, notwithstanding the diminishing supply. This situation is explained by the free lumber advocates, who say that the low prices, instead of being due to the hard times, as is claimed, are due in fact to the tariff agitation. Once let a new tariff law go into effect, with the \$2 duty untouched, they say, and lumber prices will go skyward with a great bound.

During the past week Timothy E. Byrnes of Boston, first vice-president of the New York First Haven & Hartford railroad, has been in Washington. He came here primarily to attend the annual fall dinner of the Gridiron Club, but stayed over until the middle of the week. He spoke of the tariff to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

"If revision were not up, good times would return almost in a moment," he said. "The country has fully recovered from the effects of the panic. Money is plentiful, confidence has been restored, and there is every indication of a swift return of prosperity the moment the tariff situation can be crystallized in the form of a new law. The best that Congress can do will be to pass the new law and have it go into effect about the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1. That will mean that business will wait until that time before it shows unusual activity. The upward movement will begin the moment the new bill becomes a law, which will be sometime next summer, and from that time forward times will improve. The full effect of the return of good times will be felt first in the spring trade of 1910—not earlier."

"So far as the details of the new tariff law are concerned, they will be, in my opinion, unimportant when contrasted with the necessity of having the question of revision as a whole settled. It will not matter much what kind of a bill becomes a law, whether it provides for what East, the Middle West, the West or the South wants. It will matter, however, if the law, whatever its provisions, is not enacted in the shortest possible time."

TURKISH TRADE SCHOOL BOOMING

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Dar-ul-Khair school is flourishing; 140 new pupils will shortly be admitted. These are all taken from the poorest families in Constantinople, the object being to give poor boys an elementary education and instruction in some trade, without any discrimination as to race and religion.

There are now 360 pupils in the school, and of the 140 newcomers a little less than one half are Christians.

FRUIT GROWERS TO HOLD EXHIBIT

PENN YAN, N. Y.—The annual convention of fruit growers of the state of New York will be held at Medina on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6 and 7. The state experiment station will have on exhibition about 500 plates, and the fine premiums to be offered will draw out exhibits from a large number of growers.

Prof. J. J. Parrott of the Geneva experiment station, Prof. John Craig, S. P. Hollister and U. P. Hedrick of Cornell University, and C. E. Bassett of Michigan University will address the convention.

TARIFF ON LEAD BENEFITS MINERS

WASHINGTON—Lead production in the United States will end if the lead schedule of the tariff is abolished. This is the assertion of Vice-President Edward Brush of the American Smelting & Refining Company before the ways and means committee of the House. He claims that the duty on lead benefits the American miner.

Questioned by Payne, he said that the peons of Mexico are paid 5 cents an hour and the mechanics 10 cents an hour, and that the Mexican labor is as efficient as the labor employed at present in the lead mines of the United States.

ROCHESTER MAN GIVES PARK LAND

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—George Eastman, a wealthy resident, has donated land to the city valued at \$50,000, with the understanding that it shall be used in furthering the park system of Rochester. The property for the most part consists of the Eliza Northrup estate, and is one of the most desirable parcels of real estate for park purposes in or about Rochester.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.

FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY
Individual pieces
Special designs
SAPPHIRE RINGS
Solitaire,
2 Stone, 3 Stone,
Cluster.

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At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "Paid in Full."
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "The Walls of Jericho."
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Heir to the Hoorah."
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
GRAPHEUM, Vaudeville.

Dorothy Vernon

The American Perfume

THIS exquisitely dainty perfume in a glass stopper two-ounce bottle, put up in a handsome embossed box, makes an ideal gift—one that will delight the heart of every woman of refined tastes. Dorothy Vernon is an American perfume of rare and distinctive fragrance. Its odor is delightful, refined, subtle and satisfying. It is equal to the choicest foreign perfumes, while the absence of import duty lowers its cost to American women 25 per cent. Dorothy Vernon Perfume is sold by most good dealers at \$1.00 for the two-ounce package. Dorothy Vernon Toilet Water and Sachet Powder come in the same odor. If your dealer cannot supply you, send the price—\$1.00—with his name and address to us, and we will express you the two-ounce Xmas package prepaid.

The Jennings Co., Perfumers
Dept. S. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.



There Are None Better



Old Dutch Cleanser

cleans mechanically, not chemically, and is absolutely free from acid, caustic or alkali. It is rapidly supplanting the old caustic and acid cleaners, which eat into and destroy the surfaces they touch.

Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser does all the cleaning, which formerly required soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishers—and does it in an easier, quicker and better way.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

In the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the bedroom, in the parlor—from cellar to attic—it keeps the house spick and span.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers).

The Cudahy Packing Co. SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.



Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Tomorrow, SATURDAY, the following Special Sales will be held—all sizes

New Waists of Taffeta, Messaline, Crepe de Chine and Net

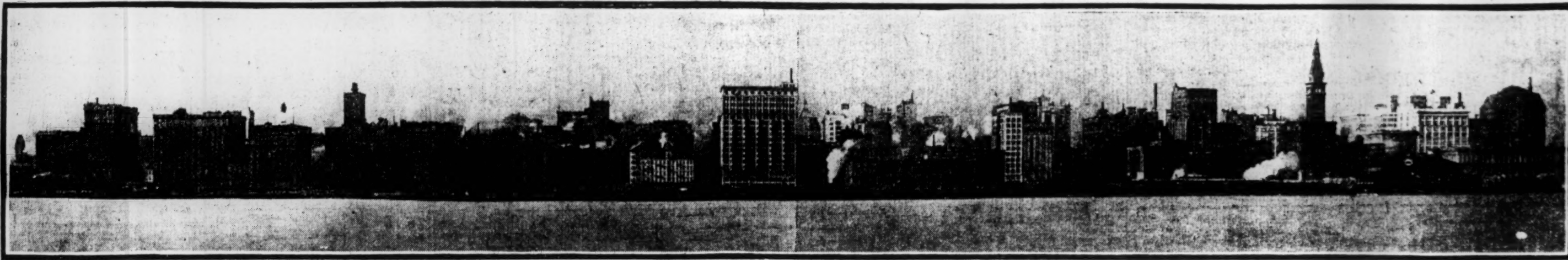
Regular Price	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.50
At	\$4.90	\$5.75	\$6.90

New Albatross Waists	New Crepe Waists	New Lingere Waists
Regular price . . . \$2.25	Regular price . . . \$3.50	Regular price . . . \$3.75
Special at \$1.50	Special at \$2.90	Special at \$2.90

250 New Black Silk Petticoats of fine quality Taffeta with deep flounce, finished with bands and tucks, good full skirt. Regular Price \$5.50. Special at \$2.90

Attend this sale and we know that you will agree with us that the values are MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Here's "A Mile of Chicago Skyscrapers" Facing Lake Michigan



(Photograph by George R. Lawrence, Chicago.)

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT IN THE WESTERN METROPOLIS, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE LAKE, EXTENDING FROM LAKE STREET ON THE NORTH TO POLK STREET ON THE SOUTH AND SHOWING THE NEW TYPES OF STEEL STRUCTURES WHICH ARE BEING ERECTED IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT AT A COST OF MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS YEARLY.

It must be remembered that this photograph was taken from the lake and that, owing to the "breakwater," only a portion of the big buildings is shown. Two or three stories of these structures are level with Michigan avenue but are obscured by the Illinois Central railroad wall and the shore line. The buildings, reading from left to right, are: Studebaker Bros. Building; Congress Hotel and Auditorium Annex; Auditorium Hotel and Theater; Fine Arts Building; Chicago Club; Victoria Hotel; Stratford Hotel; Railway Exchange Building; Pullman Building; Art Institute; Municipal Court Building; New Illinois Athletic Club; New University Club; Majestic Theater Building; Chicago Athletic Club; Willoughby Building (Christian Science Reading Rooms); Montgomery Ward & Co.; Chicago Public Library; Marshall Field & Co.; Masonic Temple.

FOREIGNERS SEEK TO FORCE CHINESE CURRENCY REFORM

Diplomats, in Effort to Effect Change, Recommend Issue of Notes by Some Native Banks Be Stopped.

COINAGE DEBASED

PEKIN—Foreign influence is being exerted to induce the new imperial regime to do something to regulate the chaotic condition of the Chinese currency and bring the finances of the country out of their demoralized state. The members of the diplomatic corps have recommended urgently that the throne at least check the issue of notes by irresponsible native banks and the unlimited provincial issues which are not protected by cash reserves.

The currency itself is the cause of anxiety for the immediate future. The heavy fall in silver, shrunken customs receipts and the debased subsidiary coinage are debilitating causes of far-reaching potency, to which are allied numerous failures due in great measure to bad business methods. Over-speculation by Chinese capitalists, and the attempt by merchant in the large trading centers to do an inflated business have led to conditions of insecurity. The approach of the Chinese New Year, with its subsequent obligation to liquidate, is another disturbing factor.

Needs Good Currency. China is in need of money, but is even more in need of confidence in what currency she has. Injudicious handling of loan money has not tended to inspire feelings of security among foreign investors, and effective supervision over expenditures is needed to give character to government guarantee of loans.

Image depletion may be judged from the fact that where large sums are involved careful merchants prefer to have their silver doled out rather than accept the government stamp as the guarantee of value. The various provinces issue their own coins to a great extent, and seigniorage has been deducted to such an extent that it usually takes 11 and not infrequently 12 10-cent pieces to equal a dollar in value, and the native banks are glad to buy dollars at that rate. Ricksha men and runners do a large exchange business on the streets, in which they are financed by the banks, who still make a profit on the silver weight of the coins.

Exhaustive Studies Begun.

The necessity for currency reform has been repeatedly urged upon China, experts making exhaustive studies of conditions in this as compared with those prevailing in other oriental countries. Professor Jenks of Cornell University has made two tours of the Orient in the capacity of monetary and economical expert for the United States government, and has spent considerable time in Peking in consultation with high officials of the government.

His recommendations, although the product of world-wide study, have not taken root yet to the extent of bringing about the necessary deep and lasting reforms. The attitude of foreign governments and capitalists, it is hoped, will make clear to the Chinese government its impossible position in the monetary world.

The gigantic task of reforming the whole fiscal system of the most ancient empire of the world is one of the opportunities open to the new imperial regime.

GIFT TO BRITISH UNIVERSITY.

G. H. Kenrick, the newly-elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham, has made a gift of £10,000 towards the funds of Birmingham University. This is the third donation that Mr. Kenrick has given for the development of the university, making in all a sum of £25,000. His first gift of £10,000 was made on the establishment of the university in June, 1898, and he subsequently gave £5,000 to the Day Training College in connection with the university.—London Morning Post.

STEEL IS SLICED BY AIR PROCESS

Ingenious Method Employs Oxy-Acetylene Flame Which Produces a "Cut" When Applied.

"Diamond cut diamond," but steel is cut with air. The new ingenious method of rapidly cutting through iron or steel plate is based upon the fact that when iron at a high temperature is acted upon by a fine jet of oxygen the resulting iron oxide is more fusible than the iron itself and passing away exposes a fresh surface of the metal to the attack of the gas so that a cut is produced along the line of action, says the Chicago Tribune.

In the early attempts to utilize this method in practice the metal was first heated to the required temperature in an oxyhydrogen flame and then subjected to the action of the oxygen jet.

Heating and Oxidation.

Now, however, the heating and oxidation are done at the same time and the resulting cut is much sharper.

In one form of apparatus used for this process the metal is heated by means of an oxy-acetylene flame from the center of which issues a jet of oxygen. In illustration of the speed of the new process, L. Guillet in 10 minutes cut in two an armor plate 6 1/4 inches thick and 3 1/2 feet in length. Manholes were cut in plates 3/4 to 1 1/8 inches thick in four to five minutes.

In parallel experiments upon the same piece of metal a groove 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches deep was cut by the oxygen process in seven minutes, whereas with a pneumatic chisel a groove of about the same length but only a quarter of an inch deep took an hour to cut.

The new method has also given satisfactory results in the rapid removal of the heads of rivets where plating has to be separated, only a few seconds' treatment being needed for fusing off the head of a rivet 7/8-inch thick.

With regard to the effect of the oxygen upon the metal adjoining the cut, experiments have shown that the deterioration is but slight.

VILLAGE IS BEING DESERTED TODAY

STREATOR, Ill.—With laughter and banquet and the sway of the dance, Kangley Wednesday night celebrated itself off the map—Kangley, the village that one day hoped to grow big enough to challenge Streator and all the sister towns about.

Kangley, once the home of 500 persons and a thriving center of industry, is to emulate "the deserted village" of Goldsmith.

Today the flight of the villagers begins. Their household goods already are packed and ready for the scattering to other fields.

Kangley is giving up its corporate life because there is little more left to live for there. Its industry was mining, but one after another the mines were worked out and abandoned. Now the last has been closed. Recently the mines were taken out of the mines.

DO COLLEGE MEN FAIL TO "STICK"?

CHICAGO—C. B. Riley, president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, declares in an address that the college man does not "stick."

"I have no doubt," says he, "that a man with training and imagination derived from a college education can advance rapidly, but I would rather have a man in business who can do percentage than one who can do differential calculus."

"Purpose and grasp of detail are what the university man does not get. The man in business requires the routine character of mind that the highly educated college man has not the patience for. What seem to be big things do not exist in business, for business is simply a combination of details."

"The best man in business is the man with the greatest imagination. The strongest asset a business man can have is the power of seeing what might happen. He must also have the moral courage to go broke if necessary and not resort to crooked work to keep afloat."

PAPER WITH NEWS OF A CENTURY AGO FAMILY HEIRLOOM

Gives President John Adams' Message—Refers to Victorious French Armies and Other News.

KINGSTON (N.Y.) DATE

NASHVILLE, Ill.—Walter Seyler of this city has in his possession a copy of the Ulster County Gazette which is 108 years old and has been in his family since it was published at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., by Samuel Freer & Son, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800. It is a four-column quarto and the columns are 14 cms wide. The paper is yellow from age, but in a good state of preservation, and every item is legible.

Message From Adams.

The first column of the first page contains the message of President John Adams to both branches of Congress and the acknowledgment of the Senate of the reading of the same. On the same page an editorial indentation shows that by the arrival of the steamship Factor from Falmouth the editor has been put in possession of London papers to Oct. 29, from which selections are taken of the battle of Zurich.

French official accounts of Oct. 8 are given, telling of the French victories over the Austria-Russians on Oct. 4, 5 and 8.

In Memory of Washington.

The inside pages were in black borders in respect to the memory of former President George Washington.

A complete account is given of a message from the Senate informing the House that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and that they had appointed a committee of seven to join with the House for the purpose, after which adjournment was taken until Monday. The issue also gave a comprehensive account of the entombing of President Washington at Mount Vernon, Jan. 1, 1800.

Goods Sold "Very Cheap."

Among the advertisements is one offering goods to be sold "very cheap," enumerating many farm products that would be taken in exchange, and closing with the statement that cash would not be refused.

In the advertisement for sale of one half of a sawmill, the owner stated that by the mill was an inexhaustible supply of pine wood.

MONKEYS TAKEN AS HOTEL GUESTS

NEW YORK—The clerks of the hotel Gotham pride themselves on their maintenance in any and all circumstances of a calm and cosmopolitan dignity, but when a handsomely gowned woman applied for a suite of rooms for herself, attendants and two monkeys there was a look of consternation in their faces.

Mme. E. La Ferme of Paris was the cause of this notable departure from tradition. She appeared with bag, baggage, a patrician manner and two maids, each of whom was leading a small monkey by a chain.

The delicate situation required the utmost nicety of manipulation. Presently a particularly brilliant clerk informed madam that they would indeed be charmed to accommodate madam, also the attendants. As for the monkeys, most intelligent animals, he was sure, they would find delightful apartments special, provided for high born apes in the basement.

NEW ROOSEVELT MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt will send to Congress this week a message regarding the form of the District of Columbia government. It will contain, it is said, an endorsement of the abolition of the triumvirate executive head and the substitution of a single executive.

GEOLOGY RECORDS OF NATION BURN

The Fire in Survey Office Destroys Property Valued at Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Field Notes Lost?

WASHINGTON—The building in which the Geological Survey is housed was the scene of a fire Wednesday night which did damage to invaluable government documents which the officials fear cannot be replaced.

The indications are that a vast amount of field notes taken by the geological surveyors and experts have either been lost in the flames or are so damaged by water as to be useless. Scores of maps, almost as valuable, are believed to have been destroyed.

The fire was extinguished at midnight. For three hours streams of water were poured through the windows of the building into the fifth and sixth floors.

The field notes, if they are destroyed, will represent a loss that is impossible to compute. They are the fruits of the labor of hundreds of experts, and the cost of collection to the government runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The officials of the interior department have importuned Congress for several years to appropriate money for the erection of a building suitable for the survey, and provided with vaults for the storage of valuable papers.

RARE BOOK LIST AT BALDWIN SALE

NEW YORK—The late George Van Nest Baldwin's library and art collection, the first portion of which has been auctioned off, contained a fine copy of "Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein in the Collection of His Majesty," London, 1792. S. Chait gave \$210 for the two volumes. Moore's "Memoirs of the Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan," 1825, with 267 additional illustrations sold for \$140 to order.

Scott's "Albert Durer: His Life and Works," 1869, brought \$121. Thausing's "Durer," 1878, in two volumes with over 250 plates, went for \$72, both to order.

The "Abbotsford" edition of Scott's novels and poetical works, 1842-47, realized \$86.

Durer's "La Passione," Venice, 1612, with 37 woodcuts, old Italian morocco, with coat of arms, brought \$43, Wallace being the purchaser.

The Bibliophile Society's edition of Bryant's "Musings" and Thoreau's "Godfrey of Boulogne," 1907, vellum-printed, brought \$22; G. D. Smith was the buyer. These Grolier Club books were sold: Halsey's "Boston Port Bill," 1904, \$26.25 to order; Hart's "Engraved Portraits of Washington," 1904, \$20; "Original and Early Editions," 1905, \$24; and Stauffer's "American Engravers," 1907, \$26.

SECRETARY HAY'S SON DID NOT WED?

WASHINGTON—That the story told by Mrs. Rachel M. Worwick of Philadelphia to the effect that her daughter, Mary Ryland, was married to the late Adelbert Hay, son of former Secretary of State John Hay, is false, is the statement made today by Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., sister of the late Mr. Hay.

Mrs. Wadsworth says that the late Secretary Hay made a painstaking investigation of the story several years ago, and he found there was not a word of truth in it.

"I performed no marriage ceremony between Mr. Hay and the woman mentioned, and it would not have been possible for me to forget such an occurrence had it happened," said the Rev. William Taylor Snyder, the clergyman who Mrs. Ryland claims performed the ceremony.

Atty. H. B. Moulton of this city, who took up the matter for Mrs. Ryland some years ago, says he was able to discover no truth in the story after a careful investigation.

The records of the state department show that young Hay was at Pretoria, Africa, Aug. 29, 1900, the date on which Mrs. Ryland claims to have married him at Atlantic City.

JORDAN MARSH CO

Our Standard Always the Highest

Our Prices Absolutely the Lowest

Our Stock Always the Largest

Women's Dainty Carriage Boots

A more elegant or acceptable gift for women than a pair of these handsome carriage boots could rarely be imagined. We have a most complete stock of attractive and exclusive styles.



Women's Velvet Carriage Boots—Made of black velvet and trimmed with black fur lined with quilted satin. In all sizes. A pair..... 4.00

Women's Velvet Carriage Boots—A handsome style of fine black velvet, trimmed with black fur, white quilted satin lining. All sizes. A pair..... 5.00

Women's Novelty Carriage Boots—Exclusive styles with us. Made of gray and tan ooz calf; also beautifully embroidered satin boots, trimmed with white fur—only one pair of a pattern. Special, a pair..... 8.00

Men's and Women's Furs for Motoring

Our pre-eminence in Furs is especially pronounced this season. We have never before shown such a magnificent and varied assortment at such a moderate scale of prices. Every one of the following items represents a value possible only here:

Men's Brown Calf Coats—Made with full sweep; 52 inches long. Priced at..... 40.00

Men's Raccoon Motor Coats—Shawl collar of same; 52 inches long. Priced at..... 75.00 to 115.00

Men's Muskrat-Lined Coats—Natural muskrat lining; natural otter collar; 52 inches long. Priced at..... 115.00

Men's Mink-Lined Coats—With natural otter collar; finest quality skins. Priced at..... 350.00

Men's Muskrat Coats Of natural muskrat; made 54 inches long. Special price at..... 115.00

3.50 and 4.75 River Mink Gloves at 2.75

2.00 and 2.50 Near Seal Caps at 1.50

Women's Muskrat Coats—Of blended muskrat; 48 and 50 inches long. Priced at..... 100.00

Women's Lined Boots—4-clasp wool lined boots with nutria trimmings. Priced at..... 9.00

Chaufeurs' 30.00 Hip Length Dog-Lined Boots. Special at 15.00

Chaufeurs' Boots—Made with 4 clasps and lined with wool. Priced at..... 10.00

Chaufeurs' Boots—Knee length boots, lined with wool. Priced at..... 15.00

Umbrellas for Christmas Gifts

If you are in doubt as to what to buy, let us remind you that an umbrella is always a most acceptable gift to man, woman or child, and that

Our Assortments Are the Largest and Most Complete in New England

Special Values in Men's and Women's UMBRELLAS at 3.00 Hundreds of Styles

Special Values in Men's and Women's UMBRELLAS at 5.00 Hundreds of Styles

Special Values in Men's and Women's UMBRELLAS at 7.50 Hundreds of Styles

Men's and Women's Umbrellas..... 1.00 to 28.00
Children's Umbrellas, from..... 50c to 4.00
Misses' Umbrellas, from..... 1.00 to 28.00
Youths' Umbrellas, from..... 1.00 to 10.00

The New Cane Umbrellas at..... 7.50
The New Grip Umbrellas..... 5.00
The English Club Umbrellas at..... 5.00
The New Golf Umbrellas at..... 2.50

A Complete Line of Folding Umbrellas, Priced at 3.50 to 10.00

The Famous Martin Umbrellas 16.00 to 28.00

A New Lot of Parasols 3.00 to 10.00

Made in London and imported direct. We are sole agents for New England.

Exclusive styles just received in time to offer to our holiday patrons.

Remember: If you do not find what you want be sure to ask a superintendent. Many of the new salespeople are not thoroughly posted as to their stocks.

Today's Financial, Industrial and Grain Market News

ANOTHER DRIVE CAUSES A SHARP BREAK IN STOCKS

After a Weak Opening the Market Advances Smartly, But Afterward Slumps Off Several Points.

LOCAL STOCKS DOWN

The downward course of the security market which has prevailed for several days past received a sudden check this morning and after a lower opening for most of the forenoon prices had a steady rise in New York. Technically the conditions were better on account of the reaction and operators who had issued orders some days ago for the purchase of stocks at a little below the current quotations had their wants satisfied and some good buying was reported. However, the covering of shorts had much to do with the higher prices. There are many traders on both sides of the market who are satisfied with reasonably small profits and as the bears were enabled to cover with a profit of from one to two points many took advantage of the opportunity.

An Uncertain Situation.

The market presented a very uncertain appearance for a good part of the day. Smelters was a disturbing factor and traders hardly knew whether, since its big decline, it was a purchase or whether the threatened competition of another smelter would further depreciate the value of the stock. There was an excited crowd about the Smelting post on the New York exchange and the stock was heavily dealt in. There were 21,000 shares of the stock dealt in yesterday and today's sales promised to eclipse that figure. The stock opened 1½ under last night's closing at 80, but before noon had gained 1½ to 81½. There was a good rally all through the list, Union Pacific, after opening ¾ below last night at 179½, advanced to 180½. Gains ranging from a quarter to a point were made by Reading, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, New York Central and Amalgamated Copper.

Boston Stocks Lower.

The Boston opening showed small changes in quotations from last night's closing, prices being generally reactionary. Toward noon the market sagged off still more. Amalgamated Copper again was largely dealt in, the price advancing a quarter to 79½. Mohawk was off a half at 67½, and other stocks slipped back fractionally and at noon most of the leaders were selling a quarter to a half under the opening. North Butte at 82 was up an eighth. Both the American Pneumatic issues were inactive, the common selling at 5½ and the preferred at 13½.

Shortly after noon another drive was made at Smelters, the stock selling down close to 77 and the entire New York market weakened. The selling became general and stocks declined several points. There did not seem to be any support to the market further than temporary and stocks toward the close were generally lower than last night's closing prices.

DIVIDENDS

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies' trustees have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to shareholders of record Jan. 1.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

The Employees' Trust, incorporated, has declared an annual dividend of 18 per cent, payable on or before Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 1.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Cutting Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

The Boston Worcester Electric Companies have declared a semi-annual dividend of 81, which is a reduction of 81 from the former disbursements. The trustees also stated that the dividend payable next July would also be 81, after which they expect to return to the former basis. The dividend just declared is payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Cohasset Clink Mines Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

CHICAGO BOARD.			
Wheat	Open	Close	Previous Close
Dec	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
Jan	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2
Feb	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2
Mar	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jun	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jul	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sep	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jun	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jul	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sep	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Amer Car & Fy pref	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Amer Locomotive	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Amer Smelt & Refining	80	81 1/2	79 1/2	80
Am Smelt & Ref pref	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Amer Steel Found new	29	30	29	29
Amer Steel Found old	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Amer Tobacco pref	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Anaconda	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalpa	102	103	102	102
Atchafalpa pref	102	103	102	102
(a) Atlantic Coast Line	107	108	107	107
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Canadian Pacific	175 1/2	176 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C. C. & St. Louis	6	6	6	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Colorado Southern	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Consolidated Copper	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
General Electric	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Great Northern pref	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Great Northern Ore pref	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Illinois Central	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Mexican Central etc.	194 1/2	195 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Missouri Pacific	63	64 1/2	63	63 1/2
National Lead	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
New York Central	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Y. N. S. H. & I.	18	18 1/2	18	18
Northern Pacific	140	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
People's Gas	100	101 1/2	100	100 1/2
Reading	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Republic Steel	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island pref	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Rock Island S. & L.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Southern Pacific	119	120 1/2	119	119 1/2
Southern Railway	24	25 1/2	24	24 1/2
St. Paul	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Texas Pacific	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pacific	179 1/2	180 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
U. S. Rubber	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. Steel	53	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
U. S. Steel pref	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Wabash	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Western Union	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Wisconsin Central	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

BONDS.

Opening	High	Low
Am Tel & Tel conv.	142 1/2	143 1/2
Atchafalpa 4s	106 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	106 1/2	107 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4s	79 1/2	80 1/2
Colorado Southern 4s	87 1/2	88 1/2
Interboro Met Co 4s	78 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	91 1/2	92 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	112	113
New York City 1917s new	104 1/2	105 1/2
Reading gen 4s	101	102
Union Pacific conv 4s	105 1/2	106 1/2
United States Steel 5s	102 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4s	71 1/2	72 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening	High	Low
U. S. Reg. 2 1/2s	104 1/2	105 1/2
do coupon	104	105
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2s	106 1/2	107 1/2
do coupon	106 1/2	107 1/2
Small bonds	100	101
U. S. Reg. 4 1/2s	120 1/2	121 1/2
do coupon	120 1/2	121 1/2
Panama 3 1/2s	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2
Dist Columbia 4 1/2s	119	120

BOSTON CURB.

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.	High	Low
Almbeck	120	
Amel. New	14c	13 1/2c
Arizona Mich	2	
Bay State Gas	8 1/2	
Beaver	8 1/2	1 3/4
Black Mt	8 1/2	1 3/4
Boswaco	8 1/2	8
British Columbia	8	
Butte & Balk	15	40c
Butte & N. Y.	27 1/2	25 1/2
Carib	8 1/2	
Chenango Mining	90c	9c
Cohasset Central	60 1/2	57 1/2
Compressed Air	52c	51c
Consolidated	29 1/2	
Cumberland Ely	7 1/2	18c
Davis Daily	3 1/2	3 10
Eurok	2 1/2	
First National Copper	7 1/2	
Geyser	13 1/2	12c
Siroux	6	
Globe Consol.	8	
Goldfield Consol.	8	7 1/2
Hancock	11 1/2	11 1/4
Laramie	1	
La Rose	6 1/2	6 1/8
Laurel	8 1/2	81c
Mexican Ind	81	
National Exploration	61c	60c
Nipissing	10 1/2	9 1/2
No. Butte Ext.	42 1/2	37 1/2
Ohio Copper	5 1/2	5 1/4
Quincy	12 1/2	
Orphan	1 1/2	
Raven	90c	88c
Rawhide	7 1/2	35c
Rawhide Coal	7 1/2	35c
Silver Leaf	12 1/2	12c
St. Lawrence	40 1/2	10c
Superior & Boston	16 1/2	15 1/2
Try Manhattan	14 1/2	13c

NEW YORK CURB—1:30 P. M.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
La Rose	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Green Canada	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
British Col.	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
United Copper	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Subway	23	24	23	23 1/2
Goldfield	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Con. Arizona	18	19	18	18 1/2
Kerr Lake	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cohasset Central	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ohio	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cumberland Ely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Standard Oil	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Rawhide Coal	69	70	69	69 1/2

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 2 to 9 points higher. December 8.82 to 8.84; January 8.84 to 8.86; March 8.86 to 8.88; May 8.87 to 8.89; July 8.89 to 8.91.

Heavy buying by the South was a feature among the room traders. There was a disposition to cover shorts before the issuance of the report of the census bureau next Monday on the quantity ginned this season to Dec. 13 and this helped to absorb what cotton was floating about in the pit.

LIVERPOOL Cotton: Business quiet;

prices steady. American middling upland 4.82. Sales 7,000, 300 for speculation and export. Receipts 16,000, 12,200 American. Futures opened steady. Tenders near, 10.

ERIE RAILROAD NET EARNINGS SHOW BIG GAINS

Credit Is Mostly Due to Efficient Management of System Which Is Operated at Decreased Expense.

DEFICIT LAST YEAR

To efficient management is due largely the credit for the fine showing made by the Erie Railroad Company in its last monthly report. The gross business of the company for the month of October was \$143,000 greater than for the same period last year and were even greater by nearly \$70,000 than in October, 1906, when business activity throughout the country was at its height. There likewise was a substantial increase in net earnings last October as compared with last year, and this is due to better operating conditions.

Both expenses and taxes were reduced and advantages are now being enjoyed from large expenditures which had been made for improvements. At the close of the four months ended October 31, the Erie recorded a gross loss of over \$1,600,000, although its net showed a gain of about \$351,000, operating expenses and taxes having been reduced by some \$2,000,000. It will be recalled that a year ago now the Erie was showing monthly increases of large dimensions in expenses and taxes, thereby resulting in exceptionally heavy net losses. For instance, in October a year ago the net earnings of the Erie suffered a decline in excess of \$903,000, while for the four months ended Oct. 31, 1907, the net decline aggregated but \$878,296, the bulk of the loss having been felt in October.

The Erie's improvement in earnings has been gradual since the beginning of the current fiscal year. The October gain in net as most pronounced, however, and was effected principally through a drastic scaling down of maintenance advances, although there was a liberal proportion due to more economical operation. The Erie's statements of earnings to the interstate commerce commission do not include the entire system, although the totals so closely approximate the amount of the system's earnings that a pretty good medium of averages may be deduced therefrom.

SHIPPING NEWS OF BOSTON PORT

The Columbian of the Leyland line, Captain Masters, sailed at 6 this morning for London, with a full cargo, including 40,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of flour, 150 tons of lumber, six carloads of boxed apples, and 861 head of cattle.

The Italian steamer, San Giorgio, which inaugurated the new service of the Sicula-Americana line yesterday, did not reach this port till about dusk, although due to sail at 4:30 p. m. She made one of the shortest calls ever paid by a liner to this port, getting away by 6 o'clock, taking with her a large number of passengers. The steamer brought nine saloon and 350 steerage passengers from New York and embarked about 135 here. She is bound to Palermo, Naples and Genoa, calling at the Azores en route.

It is understood the line will maintain monthly sailings from here, the next one being the San Giovanni early in January. The Bucknall line steamer Bherania, Capt. Hugh Tilsley, has arrived from Calcutta and Colombo, bringing the first consignment of toys ever sent to this country from India. The Bherania was one of the British steamers chartered by the government to carry coal for the fleet and she took 6000 tons from Philadelphia to Honolulu. She was six weeks at the latter port delivering her cargo to the different vessels of the battleship squadron.

The Bherania left Calcutta Oct. 26, and Colombo Nov. 4, after loading an enormous cargo of jute, spices, gunnies, burlaps, saltpetre, shellac, and tea.

The first cargo of salt herring this season has arrived from Newfoundland on the schooner Indiana, which has just unloaded 1300 barrels of these fish at East Boston, to be converted into smoked blotters.

The following fishing schooners are at wharf today: Julietta 3000 pounds, Leo 8000 pounds, Victor and Ethan 17,000 pounds, Thomas J. Carroll 5700 pounds, Ethel R. Penny 18,500 pounds, Mary T. Fallon, Genesta 7500 pounds, Clara F. Silva 8500 pounds, Flora J. Sears 3000 pounds, Mattakesett 10,000 pounds, Edith Silveira 6000 pounds, Rex 50,000 pounds, Pontiac 18,000 pounds, Hattie F. Knowlton 6000 pounds, Minerva 6500 pounds, Mildred V. Numan 8500 pounds, Florida 10,000 pounds. Haddock sold to buyers today at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per hundredweight, large cod at \$2.75 to \$3, small cod \$1.75 to \$2.25, large hake \$3.25, small hake \$1.25.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Allouez	38	39	37 1/2	38
Anaconda	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Aradana	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Arizona Commercial	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atlantic	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Bute Coalition	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Centennial	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Consolidated Mercantile	380	390	380	380
Copper Range	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Daily West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
East Butte	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Elm River	2	2	2	2
Franklin	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

UNITY OF TIME

In reading those fine apostrophes to sleep, to the stars, rocks, mountains and waves, I feel time passing away as an ebbing sea. I feel the eternity of man, the identity of his thought. The Greek had, it seems, the same fellow beings as I. The sun and moon, water and fire, met his heart precisely as they meet mine. Then the vaunted distinction between Greek and English, between Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. When a thought of Plato becomes a thought to me,—when a truth that fired the soul of Pindar fires mine, time is no more.

EMERSON.

Pansies In the Window Garden

Every one loves pansies and would gladly have them in the window garden all winter, but, alas, they believe that the plants will not thrive. Well, perhaps they won't if treated like begonias and geraniums. But these are warmth-loving plants; the pansy is not. To be sure, it demands some reasonable degree of heat, but nothing like the other two plants mentioned. Here's the secret of some people's success—they give the pansy a rather cool but still a sunny place.

But there's another secret in growing pansies, and that is to get fresh plants as needed from the outdoor bed, even if a pickaxe has to be used to take up the clods of earth in which they are frozen. Suppose we follow the process through. We take the big chunks of soil with their imprisoned plants to the cellar and place them in a cool corner for a few days till they have thawed out very gradually. During the week they are thawing we see that they are not allowed to become dry. The best way to accomplish this is to have plenty of moist, rich soil packed around the

frozen pieces and if necessary water the whole thing.

When the soil has lost its frigid feeling we will set the plants singly in five-inch flower pots, packing them in firmly but not too tightly and then setting them under thoroughly drenching with lukewarm water, in a warmer place, but scarcely any lighter for another week. By that time they will be ready to stand the sun and warmth of the window. By ordinary attention to watering and no more care than is given other plants they will begin to blossom in about three weeks after being put in the light. As soon as blossoms attain their full development they should be picked and put in vases, for then the plants will strive to produce more blooms and a far larger number be secured. The plan is so simple that any one who loves this dainty flower may gladden his home with them whenever he desires. The only thing is that the plants have only a small amount of earth to live on soon bloom themselves out. But they can be easily replaced by fresh ones and thus a supply maintained.

Snowing and Raining

BY KATE FORMAN.

THE fairies pluck the little frozen stars.
When icy winds are blowing
And send them floating softly down—
White feathers over all the town
And then we say:
It's snowing!

The fairies fly to warm the summer sky.
When Winter goes, complaining:
The happy elves come sliding down
With silver chattering through the town.
And then we say:
It's raining!

STUDY LINCOLN'S STYLE.

American schools and colleges devote too little attention to Lincoln speeches and writings as literature, says the "New York World." This country has produced no man of letters whose style is more worthy of study than his. Lincoln looms so large in the political history of the United States that educators seem to forget that he was also one of the greatest masters of English prose of the nineteenth century.

NEW CENTER OF WORLD INTERESTS

Besides being the successor to Henry Ward Beecher and to Dr. Lyman Abbott in the historic pastorate of Plymouth Church, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is a close practical student of affairs. Returning from a recent tour through the South and the Mississippi valley, he has given the result of his observations and conclusions in a lecture, the importance of which seems thus far to have escaped public notice. In effect, Dr. Hillis' prophecy means that with the opening of the Panama canal New York may begin to lose its present unchallenged commercial supremacy. Fraught with significance to Eastern men of business are Dr. Hillis' words. "Some coming events cast their shadows before," he says, "but this canal enterprise has cast a brightness upon the industrial highway of the West and South. . . . It seems likely that the Mississippi valley region and the Gulf states will be the center of the greatest and richest population ever known to our earth."

WOOD CHOPPING IN TROPICAL AFRICA

Winston Spencer Churchill is telling of one phase of life, as he observed it in his trip through Tropical Africa. At Nyro station nearly nine hundred natives were at work cutting timber for the railway, which is entirely dependent on wood fuel. The contractor in charge, a young English gentleman, who was described as a model employer of native labor in government contracts, had taken the trouble to cut a path through the forest across a loop of the line, in order that I might see what it is like inside. Through this leafy tunnel, about a mile and a half long, we all accordingly dived. There was nothing sinister in the aspect of the forest, for all its density and confusion. The great giants towered up magnificently to a hundred and fifty feet. Then came the ordinary forest trees, much more thickly clustered. Below this again was a layer of scrub and bushes, and under, around and among the whole flowed a vast sea of convolvulus-looking creeper. Through all this four-fold veil the sunlight struggled down every twenty yards or so in gleaming chequers of green and gold.

On the way the method of fuel-cutting is explained. So far as the laborer is concerned it is an elaborate system of piece work, very accurately and fairly adjusted, and, as is so often the case where the white employer takes personal care of his men, there appeared to be no difficulty in finding any number of natives. But they are a terribly unstable company. Few will stay for more than a month or two, however satisfied they may be with their work and its rewards, and just as soon as they begin to get skilful off they go to their villages to cultivate their gardens and their families, promising to come back another year, or after the harvest, or at some other remote and indefinite date. And meanwhile the railway must have its fuel every day, with the remorseless monotony of the industrial machine.

But what a way to cut fuel! A floating population of clumsy barbarians pecking at the trees with native choppers more like a toy hoe than an axe, and carrying their loads when completed a quarter of a mile on their heads to the woodstack, while the forest laughs at the feebleness of man. I made a calculation. Each of the 900 natives employed costs on the whole £6 a year. The price of a steam tree-felling plant, with a mile of mono-rail tram complete, is about £500. The interest and sinking fund on this capital outlay represent the wages of four natives, to which must be added the salary of a competent white engineer, equal to the wages of 40 natives, and the working expense and depreciation roughly estimated at 20 natives more; in all the wages of 65 natives.

Such a plant, able to cut trees six feet in diameter through in four or five minutes, to cut timber as well as fuel, to saw it into the proper lengths for every purpose with the utmost rapidity, and to transport it by whole truck-loads when sawn to the railway siding, would accomplish a week's work of the 65 natives it replaced in a single day.

Not in the clamor of the street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of
the throng, but in ourselves, are
triumph and defeat.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

"There is no music in a rest, but there is the making of music in it."
In our life-melody the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the time. . . . How does the musician read the "rest?" See him beat the time with unvarying count, and catch up the next note true and steady as if no breaking place had come between . . .
If we look up, God Himself will beat the time for us. With the eye on Him we shall strike the next note full and clear.

RUSKIN.

Champion Girl Pitcher

Alta Weiss of Rogersville, O., known as the champion girl pitcher, entered Wooster University the other afternoon as a member of the junior preparatory class. Miss Weiss referred with pride to the fact that she had earned the money to pay her way through college by pitching.—Wooster correspondence of Pittsburg Dispatch.

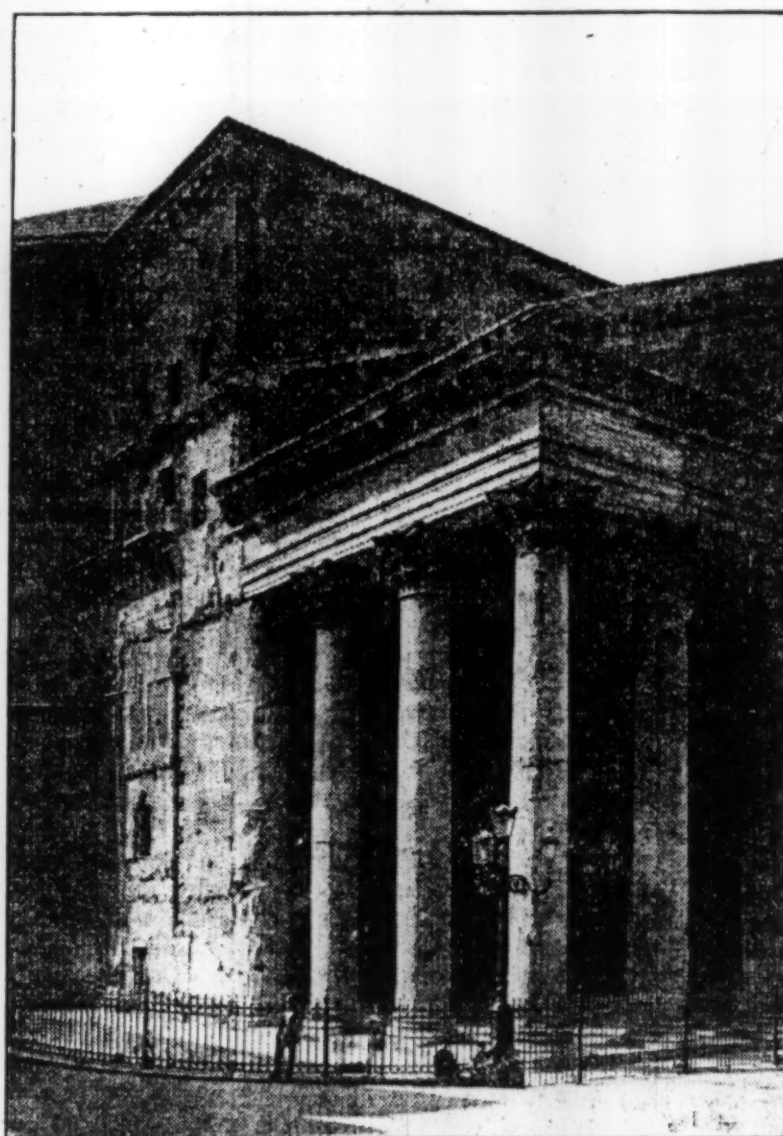
Chess and Concentration

Dr. Emanuel Lasker of New York, the world's chess champion, has been lecturing in Berlin on "Chess Thoughts for Life."
He argues that chess champions have done much for the good of the world, and that the art of concentration which the game teaches is a boon to humanity.

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The first is given today.



ROMAN PANTHEON.

(Courtesy of the Boston Public Library.)

As one by one the 10 great buildings of the world are portrayed in this series, there will be shown to them the fact that each derives its impressiveness from a vital purpose inspiring its structure and plainly manifest therein.

So, first of all, with the Pantheon, built at the height of Rome's power, to the glory of all the chief gods of its sacerdotalism. When this temple, a masterpiece of novel invention, was built, Rome ruled 150,000,000 people, almost double the number of our own great republic's population, and occupying double our area. The march of the Roman legions and

dash of Rome's galleys had carried the terrible "short-sword power" from around the Mediterranean sea into the British Isles. The blast of Roman hughes had stirred in millions of souls such protest as Ben Hur's in Lew Wallace's famous tale, "How long, how long shall this Rome endure?"

That is the question yet.
To provide then, at behest of Pontifex Maximus, Emperor of Rome, an appropriate temple to the tutelary gods of all the Romans was the task which inspired the Pantheon architect to his great invention, this huge circular domed

building, which has inspired subsequent achievements in vault and dome that have wonderfully marked the progress of human architecture. Wonderful and majestic by the human scale, which must be our standard in estimating the architectural works of humankind, mites of God's measureless universe.

In his bold conception of the Pantheon under Emperor Hadrian's command, the architect made the circular wall of concrete 20 feet thick enclosing a room 142 feet in diameter and 140 feet high to the top of the vaulted structure of brick and concrete, forming the dome, all superbly adorned internally. The grand portico, built partly of columns, entablature and pediment from Agrippa's temple, is 101 feet wide by 59 feet deep; an octastyle, i.e., eight columns frontage and three columns deep, the internal columns of the portico spaced wider to make a roomy approach to the circular temple beyond. Thus there are 16 of the majestic shafts, monoliths, shown by our illustration.

Conspicuous on the entablature of the portico and on the interior temple wall is the noted "egg and dart" ornament, a Greek invention adopted profusely by the Romans. This most effective of architectural adornments has not only a constructive expression of easy support, but also a symbolic significance of conceiving power and directing skill, for the primal inventors of architectural adornment had an intense appreciation of the divine Mind prompting them to their significant feats of building. To be sure in "seeking after the Lord, if haply they might find him" the classic people gave separate personalities to God's attributes, thus developing that pantheism for which stood this notable temple, despite Paul's tremendous warning against such idolatry, the most scathing denunciation ever recorded. More than 50 years after Paul's time, A. D. 120, this Pantheon was founded. Internally its deep colonnaded alcoves and arched niches gave space for statues of the gods. The interior is effectually lighted by a central "eye" at top of the dome, and 30 feet diameter, its original massive bronze frame yet perfect.

Externally the dome was covered by bronze plates gilded. The massive bronze door, once gilded, is yet perfect and in place, but the former splendid facing of marble and stucco has been stripped from the circular walls.

Yet in its essential form, through temple-wrath of Goth, Hun and Vandal and many other storms, the Pantheon stands, a great unruined structure of the ancients, in constant use to the present day.

Walt Whitman as a Poet.

Whitman was without doubt a poet of primitive and instinctive genius, whose poetic vein was a virgin one, and among all the poets of America he is perhaps the one who had the lyric gift in the highest degree. But Whitman, wishing to be personal at any price, was aggressively so, without control or restraint. A rebel by system even more than by instinct, he modeled his verses to resemble his wilfully distorted mind. Moreover, in his case also, poetry is not always present; it is present in some of his admirable odes, but it frequently leaves him, for it cannot exist beyond the limits wherein lies its strength, and those who wish to enlarge its boundaries merely allow it to escape. Whitman burst through these boundaries

with a proud hand. He lost rhythm in movement, knew merely some of the riches of sonority, which belong more to words than to song, and, though he sought the opposite effect, his highly-colored poetry, so vigorous and warm, lost in depth what it gained in disordered breadth.—From the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

What the American Air-ship Inventor is Like

None of Wilbur Wright's photographs do him justice, for he has a wonderfully expressive face, as delicate and sensitive to emotion as a woman's or a poet's, says a correspondent in the New York World. It becomes full of charm as he talks, and his manner has a deference when speaking to women that an accomplished diplomat might envy. There is always a glint of humor coming and going in the eyes and around the mouth. But it is essentially a Yankee face, shrewd and sensible and practical. His success has not gone to his head and he does not let any one think that, even if he has suddenly become rich, he has any "money to burn," as the phrase goes.

In all his success it is his mother of whom he speaks the oftenest. "She was a wonderful woman," he boasts, "always ready to do anything for us five children. She understood us, too, and always knew the best advice to answer our questions with."

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The Science of Christianity

The prophecy of Emerson that the religion of the future must necessarily be a scientific one has found its fulfillment with a rapidity he himself perhaps hardly contemplated. The dogmas which confronted him in the early days of his ministry in Boston have been sapped one after another by scientific thinking. Except in an ever narrowing theological circle, no one ever dreams of regarding the devil as a person with horns and a tail, capable of appearing at one moment to St. Anthony as a beautiful woman and the next to St. Dunstan in propria persona. Nor does any one any longer regard hell as a sulphurous and subterranean cavern, fitted with ovens and cauldrons, as in the pictures of the otherwise gentle-minded Brother Angelo. Even on the very question which caused Emerson to sever his connection with the Unitarian Church in Boston, the world is beginning to waver. The fact is that the time has gone when thinking people can any longer be induced to regard faith as the virtue of believing something you do not understand. Wordsworth, in a famous passage in "The Excursion," wrote of

"One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition."

But faith, the world is beginning to realize, has a more scientific basis than this, and that basis has been perfectly expressed by Mrs. Eddy, in a passage on page 297 of *Science and Health*: "It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood." Just as our knowledge of the multiplication table gives us faith in our ability to work out the problems of higher mathematics, so the Christian Scientists' perception of spiritual causation constitutes his faith in his ability to gain the understanding of Divine Principle through which he whom Mrs. Eddy has described as "the most scientific man that ever trod the

globe" (*Science and Health*: 313), demonstrated by means of the miracle or object lesson the omnipotence of divine law.

The ordinary idea of law is something which can be broken with varying degrees of impunity; even the unalterable laws of the Medes and the Persians were abrogated by the simple process of a fresh enactment. Law, however, defined in the terms of science, is simply the uniform recurrence of phenomena in which no variation has been observed, and no definition could accord better with the words in which the brother of the Lord has declared how "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The theories of Christian Scientists, consequently, are no castles in the air or houses built upon the sand. Christian Science has come to rouse the inhabitants of these worlds of dreams out of the sleep of the senses into spiritual watchfulness, and consequently positively the most dangerous aspect of the heresy, as a London clergyman confided not long ago to his congregation from the pulpit, is "that those who have become Christian Scientists have also become much nicer people."

People often talk of Christian Science as if it were a sort of mammoth dispensary, whereas the truth probably is that the proportion of people coming to Christian Science simply for physical healing is decreasing every day. What actually is attracting people to Christian Science is the sight of an ever-increasing army of men and women experiencing in their ordinary every-day lives a peace, joy and contentment, with a corresponding absence of fear, worry and excitement, which it is impossible to attribute to anything less fundamental than a profound mental revolution.

This revolution has been achieved by shifting their mental basis from a belief in physical to a belief in spiritual causation, and as science, in the words of Professor Huxley, "consists of the

answers which mankind has been able to give to inquiry. What do I know?" that change in their health which so astonishes the doctors, and in their lives which so amazes the clergy, is the scientific reply which they are making to the questions, What do we know, through the help of this new understanding of God, that was hidden from us before? They are beginning to understand what law really is, and so to comprehend for the first time that wonderful saying of the psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

For centuries the Bible was regarded throughout Christendom as a book which, though written in a strange metaphor and in a foreign tongue was to be accepted in the literal sense of the languages into which it might be translated. As a consequence numberless commentaries have been devised for the elucidation of the text. They are works of immense learning and often of intense interest, but not one of them has brought to mankind a repetition of the demonstrations of the Syrian carpenter, who taught the world, almost 2000 years ago, the practical import of the gift of God, dominion over all. The simple truth is that, in the words of St. Paul, spiritual things are spiritually discerned, and that is why at last there has come a commentary, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, which, approaching the subject from a purely spiritual standpoint, has made so clear to many thousands of people the divine law, traced in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, as to enable them to fulfill, to the extent of their individual perception, the commands of the man who understood that law in its entirety. And so Emerson's prophecy has come to pass:

"When a faithful thinker, resolute to detach every object from personal relations, and see it in the light of thought, shall at the same time kindle science with the fire of the holiest affection, then will God go forth anew into creation."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Games for the Tiny Tots

A soap bubble party is one of the happiest entertainments for the wee children. There should be a proper understanding with parents that this will be the nature of the entertainment, for the little folk may succeed in doing a good deal of splashing, unless they are carefully coached and aided by an elder. Children should not wear their daintiest frocks to the soap bubble party.

Plenty of clay pipes should be provided for the occasion, since no guest should be disappointed from the remainder of the afternoon sport by the breaking of one. Prepare several basins of soap suds, according to the size of the party; perhaps two will be sufficient for a small party. Add a little glycerine to the water, and the bubbles will be larger, last longer and take on better colors. These will become iridescent spheres in a sunny room.

Select two captains from the guests and let them choose sides and form two groups. Now stretch a cord or ribbon across the room at a medium height for the children and place the companies on either side. They first blow the bubble, then detach it from the pipe and gently blow it or wait it across the rope into the opposite camp.

If the bubble goes over the rope without breaking it tallies one point for

the blower's side; if it breaks, his side loses. Tally is kept by the captains and a certain number of attempts are allowed. At the end of the given number the side that has the most tallies wins the game. Some small prize, a ribbon decoration, tissue paper caps, or whatever is found pleasing, may be given. But the losers should always have a consolation prize.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Metagram.

Add a letter to a girl's name and get a man's name. Put a head on it and get a title. Drop two letters and get insane. Change the head and find a boy. Again and find wicked. Behold and curtail and you have an indefinite article.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Rebus Rhyme: There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. She had so many children she didn't know what to do.

Christian nations have combined to suppress the sale of slaves. Is it too much to ask that they combine to prevent the sale of liquor.—Benjamin Harrison.

Science and Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

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MARY BAKER G. EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 18, 1908.

Here Is a Man the World Does Not Know

EVIDENTLY there is one man of world-wide fame whom the world does not know. That there may be no misconception as to his identity, we hasten to say that while the man we are referring to is a ruler, a strenuous ruler, a ruler who has kept the minds of his fellow countrymen at a more or less high tension for some time past, and a ruler who has greatly interested and sometimes alarmed those who are not his countrymen, he is probably not the ruler the reader is thinking about. In short, we are alluding to President Castro of Venezuela.

Our reason for assuming that he is not known by the world is that the world is mostly wrong with regard to its conclusions respecting him. The world said that if England should get after him, he would immediately apologize for his offenses. But when England went so far as to threaten to overthrow him, he simply laughed and proceeded to insult the United States.

It was said then his end was near but when the United States threatened to end his republic he insulted France. Then the world said he had reached the end. But when France threatened to send over its army and navy, and run the risk of defying the Monroe doctrine, he proceeded to insult Holland. But when Holland sent some of its warships to patrol the Venezuelan coast, and, at an opportune time, to demand reparation, he laughed once more and sailed for Europe.

Over there, where the world was not willing to admit he would be permitted to land, he is at present considering what sort of an indemnity he will demand of Holland for seizing his gunboats, but even now the world persists in misunderstanding him, for when it said he would undoubtedly be scared into humble submission by the riots in Caracas, he laughed again.

Strange man, this Castro, who so stubbornly disappoints the world when it would be such an easy matter for him to be agreeable!

BUSINESS conditions continue to show gradual improvement. During the present week there has been some halting here and there due to the year-end settlements and to the fact that in some lines December usually witnesses a slackening in the pace commercially, but general conditions show a very healthful progress and the outlook for the year 1909 could not be more propitious. Call money rates advanced to a higher level this week than has been known for nearly a year. With the financing of the \$30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, gold exports and the preparations that must be made for the semi-annual dividend distributions money has been in greater demand. Then the general increase in trade activity has been another contributory cause to the higher rates, for the more business expands the greater amount of money must be employed. Higher rates for money will be likely to prevail at least until after the beginning of the new year.

Every condition at present makes for prosperity. When one stops to think of the enormous crops that have been harvested this year and when it is realized that the gold production of the country for 1908 has been the greatest in the country's history it becomes more and more apparent that the so-called "hard times" were only the offspring of fear. The fundamental conditions of railroad and industrial business are decidedly better than they were a few weeks ago. The big rail order placed this week by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is only the beginning for this line of activity, as railroad companies have not yet made much preparation for work of this character. When they do it will mean a still greater volume of business at the mills, and toward spring it will provide work for many men now idle. However, the making of steel rails is by no means the bulk of the business done by the larger steel companies. Some of the mills have been running sixty to seventy per cent of capacity and with scarcely any orders for rails. There is much structural steel work being done and building operations in the spring will be carried on rather extensively in all of the large cities.

According to reports from the retail trade the holiday business this year is very satisfactory, far ahead of last year and nearly up to that of 1906, which was the best in many lines ever enjoyed. Retailers say that Christmas shopping started earlier this year than usual and the volume of business has been large for some time past. The purchases this year are of a better class of goods than in 1907, indicating that money is more plentiful and that people at last have begun to feel the prosperity that in fact had never departed. There is every indication that confidence is being rapidly restored and, when fully established, normal conditions will prevail in all commercial lines.

President Eliot on Lawlessness

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard drew a crowded house in New York when he spoke before the Civic Forum on "Lawlessness." Although he is somewhat pessimistic as far as the present is concerned, President Eliot might find hope for the future in the eagerness with which his message of warning was received. Had he offered an adequate remedy for the evils described, we have no doubt he would have been heard with even more eagerness.

We believe with President Eliot that the direct violation or the circumvention of the law by the rich and influential, whether as individuals or as a corporate body, is a grave matter. The common thief, as Dr. Eliot points out, is an outlaw, and remains an outlaw even when he succeeds, but "the dishonest promoter does not necessarily become an outlaw, and when he succeeds, he is apt to stimulate others to like iniquities."

While we deplore these conditions as much as President Eliot, we do not agree with him that they necessarily indicate that the defenses of society are broken down in this country. On the contrary, we believe that their very prominence in the public thought is an indication that the body politic is already cleansing itself of them.

Plainly the way to put an end to these evils is for men to live up to the best standards and take due account of the public welfare. Something besides the fear of punishment is necessary to bring this about. Effective reform is the outcome of a positive desire for righteousness, a desire which comes sincerely and without a taint of

hypocrisy the moment men understand that righteousness is the one thing that pays. Men are learning this invaluable lesson even now—some through the trying process of suffering for wrongdoing, others through the wiser course of intelligent demonstration of divine Principle.

We regret, therefore, that President Eliot ignored the great metaphysical reality which makes this possible, namely that evil is not power. We regret that he failed to call attention to the divine law, ever active in human affairs and practically available today, by which every man, though he be the only righteous one amid a multitude of unrighteous, can prove the powerlessness of evil and overcome evil with good.

Through the operation of this law, men are finding out that they can confidently rely upon good as the only power and turn with assurance to the Mind, which knows naught but good, for guidance to both spiritual and material success.

Our Relations With the Non-Contiguous Territories

In his annual report just made public, Governor Frear of Hawaii remarks that while there has been in the past a widespread feeling that the territory has received little return for the \$10,287,000 customs receipts and the \$456,678 of internal revenue receipts it has paid into the federal treasury, that feeling has been largely dispelled by recent liberal congressional appropriations for Honolulu and Hilo harbors, the Pearl harbor naval station, fortifications, etc. This makes some facts in a government bulletin on the country's trade with its non-contiguous territories all the more interesting and instructive.

The bulletin says that, curiously enough, one of the smallest of the territories, both as to population and area, furnishes the largest amount of trade. Hawaii, of course, is the territory referred to. The development of the sugar industry in the Hawaiian group since annexation has been very great, as a consequence of more advanced methods of cultivation and the introduction of more ample working capital. Freedom of trade with the mother country, of course, has been a most important factor in the growth of Hawaiian industry and commerce.

While it is true that of all of our non-contiguous territories Hawaii has the largest volume of trade, Porto Rico stands first as an importer of American goods. Hawaii leads in exports, and Porto Rico stands second in this respect, as well as in the volume of imports and exports combined. Alaska takes third place, the Philippines fourth. Taking Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska together, the trade between them and the United States has increased nearly 200 per cent in the last ten years.

From Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines we buy sugar, although the chief article of export from the latter is hemp. We buy tobacco from Porto Rico, also. Hawaii and Porto Rico sell us fruit. In Alaska we buy salmon, copper and furs. And we sell these territories mainly breadstuffs, meats, iron and steel manufactures, cotton cloths and mineral oils.

According to the report of Governor Frear, the exports and imports of Hawaii for the last fiscal year amounted to \$62,000,000, or forty-four per cent more than those of the entire United States in 1790, and he adds that so prosperous are conditions in the islands that the financial crisis which caused so much industrial depression

While it is true that of all of our non-contiguous territories

On the whole, the showing made is one which must be regarded as satisfactory alike to the country and its possessions, and all the more so since, so far as visible evidence counts, the trade relations are no more agreeable than the political. The United States may not have known how to govern colonies when she began, but it is clear the lesson has been learned rapidly. And may she continue to learn how to govern them well!

WE NOW HAVE official and cheering assurances with regard to the foundations of the great dam and locks at Gatun on the Panama canal. The information is direct, specific and conclusive. It is put forth by the Canal Record, the authorized mouthpiece of the isthmian canal commission, as the most important feature of a long discussion of the question raised with regard to the stability of these works.

The Record says that on November 21 last a portion of rock on the upstream end of the Gatun dam sank about twenty feet. In the week of November 15 high water in the Chagres river flooded the tracks of the Panama railroad at Gatun. Upon these incidents, it appears, the entire superstructure of sensationalism has been raised; for, according to the Record, it was about this time that rumors that the borings on the site of the Gatun dam revealed the existence of a great lake beneath it began to be circulated. However, here is the official statement:

The idea that there is a lake under the site of Gatun dam probably originated from the fact that the borings made at close intervals all over the dam discovered water in about 10 per cent of the holes sunk.

The fact that there was no communication between the various holes shows beyond question that the water under the dam site is in pockets and is not a pool or lake, and the fact that the water was under pressure and rose in the test holes shows that it has no outlet. Two test pits were sunk 100 feet below the sea level, and they confirmed what the borings had shown, that the dam is being built on a very firm foundation of impervious clay.

What is true of the foundation of the dam is also true of the foundation of the locks. There is no question at all of its satisfactory character.

This is in confirmation of the report made by Alfred Noble, James R. Freeman and Frederick P. Stearns, the engineers specially dispatched to the isthmus in May, 1907, by Secretary Taft for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry into the matter. It is also in confirmation of the report submitted jointly in July last by Major Sibert and Major Harding to Col. G. W. Goethals. At the same time it completely upsets the theory of the eminent French engineer, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, as to the instability of the works at Gatun. It is only fair to assume that he was deceived by false reports from Panama, and that he would not have predicted the total destruction of the canal had he been truthfully informed.

Nevertheless, it might be said that an eminent engineer will be regarded by the average man as a person who should be particularly careful about his facts.

APROPOS of the presentation of a memorial window to Plymouth Church by Lord Northcliffe, it might not be amiss to remark that it is much better to have our English cousins putting new windows in our buildings than to have them breaking windows that are already in.

The Gatun Dam on a Firm Foundation

WHETHER the defaulting cashier or the bank teller, who is behind in his accounts, meant from the first to steal, or whether he thought he could borrow and pay back before anybody found it out, really makes no difference as far as absolute honesty is concerned. In the second case as well as the first, the results prove that the man who uses without authority money which does not belong to him is just as much a thief as the man who deliberately enters upon a course of systematic stealing.

There is never any half-way course between right and wrong. There is never any compromise between honesty and dishonesty. That man alone is safe who recognizes this fact, and brings all his acts into line with it. The man who lives his secret life as if all his deeds were in the full glare of public knowing will never be deceived into believing that he can use without right that which is entrusted to him for safekeeping. He will never believe that he can borrow, when he has no business to borrow, and still be an honest man.

In a question of right and wrong there is always one straight course which is plainly right, the propriety and honesty of which cannot be fairly questioned. The one who faithfully follows that course cannot make a serious blunder. Indeed, when one finds himself defending another course of action, which may seem pleasanter, with the negative argument that there is nothing positively wrong about it, he will do well to come to the conclusion at once that there is something positively wrong about it.

To be right in thought is to be honest in action. The man who does not covet, who does not envy, who wants only that which belongs to him, who realizes that Principle is more to be desired than material pleasures and that real happiness is never separated from the straight and narrow way of rigid honesty, is right in thought. His deeds of probity, justice and integrity prove it.

Professor Zueblin on Public Ownership

PROFESSOR CHARLES ZUEBLIN, who speaks on municipal affairs generally as one pretty certain as to his ground, in an address before the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association of this city on Wednesday, declared himself strongly in favor of public ownership of utilities and went farther than its advocates usually do in the matter of presenting reasons in support of it.

He held that the present development of municipal government is in the direction of the extension of functions, and that this is with the view of permitting a free life to the citizen. Liberty accorded individuals in the name of industrial freedom has, however, been abused, and the imposition of restrictions upon it has been necessary to the freedom of the mass. Then he adds:

"When a private company has developed organization to a point where it may be said to have reached stability, where improvements will be much fewer in the future than in the past, where the possession of unusual privileges in a well established industrial function insures a steady income to the investors, it may be said that the time is ripe for public ownership."

Here many who are willing to go very far along the road with Professor Zueblin will pause, because he has brought them to the point where the public utility he is speaking of is alone in its ripeness for municipal ownership. To the layman it hardly seems a reasonable equity to those who have risked invested funds and endured the uncertainty of the early stages of the project.

Many will agree with Professor Zueblin as to the desirability of public control of public utilities. Many will agree with him as to the desirability of public ownership of all monopolies. Comparatively few, however, will agree with him as to the feasibility of public ownership at the present stage of development in public administration.

Public ownership, like some other very desirable things, is something the public must be educated to. Unless the public shall be as ripe for public ownership as the utility which it undertakes to own, or control, or operate, the movement toward the realization of Professor Zueblin's ideals will suffer from reaction and be set back many years.

We should profit something from the experience of Cleveland.

CHICAGO, which is about to enter upon the installation of a high pressure water system, Boston, which is contemplating entering upon the installation of such a system at an early day, and all the other large cities of the country which are watching the development of the system, with the view of adopting it if successful, will, of course, be interested in the difficulty which occurred in the operation of New York's high pressure system Wednesday.

On that day, New York's high pressure system, for a time, failed to work, and a fire loss of \$175,000 resulted. This loss, it is claimed, might have been greatly reduced under the old system.

The head of New York's fire bureau is reported to have said: "I am thoroughly disgusted with today's working of the high pressure system. There is no denying that it went completely back on us, and if this continues we shall have to return to the old system or some day the city will burn."

The chief engineer of the department of the water supply, gas and electricity, explained the cause of the mishap by stating one of the mains had been made defective by contractors at work in a sub-way failing to properly protect the pipes.

This explanation is important inasmuch as it establishes the fact that the high pressure system itself was in no wise responsible for the failure which seems to have had such a discouraging effect upon the chief of the department. A similar mishap could have occurred under the old system. Similar mishaps have occurred under the old system.

The lesson is clear. Contractors should be compelled to take more care in the handling of high pressure mains. If looseness of method in this respect is guarded against and all other reasonable precautions taken there is no reason why the high pressure system should not respond efficiently to every emergency. Its adoption is an advanced step in the protection of property against the fire menace and no trivial cause should be permitted to interfere with its continuance and extension.

The Straight Path the Safe Path

Finding Fault With High Pressure System